

File 329

KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

To be used with recorded cassette set.

Pre-publication Draft

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INTRODUCTION

This is an introductory course in Kohistani, in particular, the form of the language spoken around Pattan in Kohistan. This handbook is to be used in conjunction with taped lessons, and is not designed to be used on its own.

THE AIM OF THE LESSONS

This course has been prepared for the language learner who cannot initially use a bilingual approach to learning Kohistani. For example, a woman who spends her time with the women in their houses will find herself in a largely a monolingual situation. A man learning Kohistani can usually work bilingually through Urdu. If you do not have the skills to begin to learn a language monolingually, then these lessons are for you. They aim to help you to grasp enough Kohistani to be able to use it when talking to Kohistani people. Men can use this course as well. Distinctions in gender on verbs is given in both masculine and feminine forms until the learner is used to the differences.

I must stress that this course is only introductory, aimed at giving you enough language to go on learning it yourself with Kohistani speakers. There are no short cuts in learning to speak a language well. It is presumed that you, the learner, will consciously expand your language speaking ability over time contact with Kohistani speakers.

A WORD ABOUT THE LESSONS

I have deliberately kept the new information in lessons to a manageable unit. Thus the steps are easy, without a great memory load. It is essential that you repeat aloud after every utterance on the tapes, and to practise a lesson until you are confident you can use that unit of language well. Move onto a new lesson only when the previous one is known. The amount of time you will spend on one lesson depends on you and how much time you need individually to learn it. Some lessons are longer than others because there is a lot of practice included. Do not skip over anything. You will find you will need all this basic information in speaking with Kohistani women. Lessons 11 and 12 are slanted towards medical workers. However they are relevant to everyone and they are elementary. Don't avoid them as they introduce some body parts which you will need to know. Women talk about their health so you will need to know how to respond.

The speaker on the cassettes is Anayatullah, a young man from Pattan. He has helped me greatly in preparing these lessons. I also wish to thank his sisters and other relatives who persevered with my attempts at monolingual learning in their home.

A WORD ABOUT THE LANGUAGE DATA

All the material used in these lessons has been checked for accuracy, but that does not mean that there are no errors and I do not claim that this is the final form of the lessons. If you discover errors in the data, please make note of them and let me know. Also if you have ideas for improving the lessons, please let me know them also. You, as the user of the lessons, have valuable input into their improvement.

Long vowels are indicated by a double letter eg, gulaa

Retroflexion (backing) of consonants is indicated by a dot under the letter eg, ṭ

Nasalization is indicated by a tilde above the vowel eg, õ

You can work out the value of all the other letters by listening to the tapes.

The cassette tapes were recorded in less than ideal conditions, but the noises in the background are genuine Kohistani noises! I wish you every success in learning Kohistani.

Carol Morris

September, 1990

LESSON ONE

samuth sabak

GREETINGS

The first group of utterances are at normal speaking pace. Listen to this over and over to tune into the language.

Greeting: asalaam walekum Moslem greeting and response

Response: walekum asalaam

Question: tīī gīi haal thīi How are you?

Response: ma damāā thīi I am well.

Question: tīī yēī gīi haal thīi How is your mother?

Response: mīi yaa damāā thīi My mother is well.

Question: tīī abēī gīi haal thīi How is your father?

Response: mīi abaa damāā thu My father is well.

Question: tsei buṭō gīi haal thīi How is everyone? (the family)

Response: be buṭ damāā the We are all well.

Now each new expression is taken separately and repeated slowly three times. You are to respond by repeating each expression in the space given to you on the tape.

1. asalaam walekum
walekum asalaam
2. tĩĩ gii haal thii
3. ma damāā thii
4. tĩĩ gii haal thii
ma damāā thu (man answering)
5. tĩĩ yēĩ gii haal thii
6. mii yaa damāā thii
7. tĩĩ abēĩ gii haal thii
8. mii abaa damāā thu
9. tsēĩ buṭō gii haal thii
10. be buṭ damāā the

This next section is for you to respond to without hearing the expression first. Do not go on to this until you have learnt the expressions well.

1. How is your mother?
2. How is your father?
3. How is everyone?
4. My mother is well.
5. My father is well.
6. We are all well.

This section is to test your response. You are given the word and you have to ask "How is your?"

1. father
2. mother
3. everyone

For the next three words, respond with the answer to the question.

1. father

2. mother

Finally the whole unit of speech is recorded at normal speed. Practise by listening and speak along with the words. When you can do it quickly you have mastered Lesson 1.

VOCABULARY

miī 'my'
tīl 'your' (sing)
tsēl 'your' (pl)
be 'we'

yaa 'mother'
abaa 'father'
haal 'health'

thil 'is' (f)
thu (m)
the (pl)

gil 'how'
damāa 'well'
but 'all'

NOTES

1. Inflected forms.

yaa 'mother', abaa 'father', and but 'all' change form when used in a phrase. Note how they change.

2. Verbs

Verbs agree with their subjects in person and number. Notice the feminine, masculine and plural forms of the verb 'to be'.

3. thil

Individuals differ in the way they say this word. Some say chil and others say thil. I have chosen to write it as thil to follow the pattern of thu and the. You will pronounce it as the person you are speaking with pronounces it.

LESSON TWO

duyō sabak

Asking "What is this?" and "What is that?"

The expression is given first at normal speed. Listen often to tune into the language.

shu gil thu What is this?

shu kukwii thii It is a hen.

shu gil thu What is this?

shu baangii thu It is a cock.

Each new expression is said for you to repeat three times.

shu gil thu
shu kukwii thii

shu gil thu
shu baangii thu

Four more animal names are introduced. Repeat as before.

shu gil thu
shu beru thu It is a sheep.

shu gil thu
shu tshail thii It is a goat.

shu gil thu
shu pishu thii It is a cat.

shu gil thii**
shu gaa thii It is a cow.

**If you know the gender of the object, you can ask using the appropriate form of the verb. You can use the masculine form thu if you don't know the gender.

In the next section the name of the animal is given. You respond with the answer "It is a" Then listen to the Kohistani and repeat it again.

cow	(your answer)	(LISTEN)	(REPEAT)
cat			
sheep			
hen			
cock			
goat			

The next section introduces the plural "these". Plural forms of the names of the animals are also given, and the plural form of the verb.

shēl gīl the What are these?

shēl gae the These are cows.

shēl gīl the

shēl tshel the These are goats.

shēl gīl the

shēl kukō the These are hens.

shēl gīl the

shēl berō the These are sheep.

shēl gīl the

shēl pīshō the These are cats.

The next section introduces "that" piishu. It acts like shu. Respond when the animal name is given.

	piishu gii thu	What is that?
cow	piishu gaa thii	That is a cow.
hen	piishu gii thu piishu kukwii thii	
goat	piishu gii thu piishu tshail thii	
cat	piishu gii thu piishu pishu thii	
cock	piishu gii thu piishu baangii thu	
sheep	piishu gii thu piishu beru thu	

The next section introduces the plural "those" piishei

	piishei gii the	What are those?
cows	piishei gae the	
sheep	piishei gii the piishei berō the	
hens	piishei gii the piishei kukō the	
goats	piishei gii the piishei tshel the	

In the next section you are asked a question and then given the cue word. Answer the questions using that word in Kohistani. Listen to the answer and repeat it.

<i>shu</i> shu gil thu	cat
<i>piishu</i> piishu gil thu	cow
<i>shēl</i> shēl gil the	goats
<i>piishēl</i> piishēl gil the	hens
shu gil thu	cock
piishu gil thu	hen
piishēl gil the	sheep
shu gil thu	sheep

VOCABULARY

beru	'sheep' (m)	[berō]	shu	'this'
kukwil	'hen'	[kukō]	piishu	'that'
baangil	'cock'	[kukō]	shēl	'that'
pishu	'cat' (f)	[pishō]	piishēl	'those'
gaa	'cow' (f)	[gae]	pil on its own means 'over there'	
tshall	'goat' (f)	[tshel]		

NOTES

1. Plurals of Nouns

Notice that the plural is not formed in a regular fashion. You will have to learn the plural of each noun to begin with.

LESSON THREE

cheyō sabak

What is you name?"

The group of expressions is said quickly and then broken up for you to repeat them.

Statement: mii naa anayatullah thu

"My name is Anayatullah."

Question: tñi naa gii thu

"What is your name?"

Response: mii naa akbar thu

"My name is Akbar."

mii naa anayatullah thu
tñi naa gii thu
mii naa akbar thu

2. Statement: mii naa Helga thu

"My name is Helga."

Question: tñi naa gii thu

"What is your name?"

Response: mii naa sahela thu

"My name is Sahela."

mii naa helga thu
tñi naa gii thu
mii naa sahela thu

3. Question: asii naa gii thu

"What is his name?"

Response: asii naa jaaved thu

"His name is Javed."

asii naa gii thu
asii naa jaaved thu

4. Question: asii naa gii thu

"What is her name?"

Response: asii naa biibii thu

"Her name is Bibi."

asii naa gii thu
asii naa biibii thu

5. Question: pii asii naa gii thu

"What is that one's name?"

Response: pii asii naa akbar thu

"That one's name is Akbar."

pii asii naa gii thu
pii asii naa akbar thu

SOME FEMALE RELATIVES

1. Question: ^{میری} shu kãã thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii yaa thii "This is my mother."
 shu kãã thii
 shu mii yaa thii
2. shu kãã thii "Who is this?"
 shu mii bheṭu thii "This is my sister."
 shu kãã thii
 shu mii bheṭu thii
3. Question: shu kãã thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii maphu thii "This is my mother's sister."
 shu kãã thii
 shu mii maphu thii
4. shu kãã thii "Who is this?"
 shu mii phayu thii "This is my father's sister."
 shu kãã thii
 shu mii phayu thii
5. Question: shu kãã thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii dhii thii "This is my daughter."
 shu kãã thii
 shu mii dhii thii

The next section requires you to answer the question using the words given.

shu kãã thii	my mother	(your response)
shu kãã thii	my sister	
shu kãã thii	my mother's sister	
shu kãã thii	my father's sister	
shu kãã thii	my daughter	

SOME MALE RELATIVES

1. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mii abaa thu*

"This is my father."

shu kãa thu
shu mii abaa thu

2. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mii puch thu*

"This is my son."

shu kãa thu
shu mii puch thu

3. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mi zhaatu thu*

"This is my brother."

shu kãa thu
shu mi zhaatu thu

4. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mii pichaa thu*

"This is my father's brother."

shu kãa thu
shu mi pichaa thu

5. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mii momaa thu*

"This is my mother's brother."

shu kãa thu
shu mi momaa thu

The next section requires you to answer the questions using the words given.

shu kãa thu

my father

(your response)

shu kãa thu

my son

shu kãa thu

my mother's brother

shu kãa thu

my father's brother

shu kãa thu

my brother

Next, the names of the relatives are given, followed by the Kohistani response. Respond when you are given the English cue.

brother	zhaa
sister	bheṭu
mother's sister	maphu
mother's brother	momaa
daughter	dhii
son	puch
father's brother	pichaa
father's sister	phayu

VOCABULARY

naa	'name'	momaa	'mother's brother'	asii	'his/her'
bheṭu	'sister'	phayu	'father's sister'	kaa	'who' ^{should}
dhii	'daughter'	pichaa	'father's brother'	pii	'that one' ^{be} _{KAA} ^{I think}
zhaa	'brother'	puch	'son'		
maphu	'mother's brother'				

NOTES

1. People don't usually like you to ask them their names outright. Offer your own name first. It is easier to ask a third person the name of someone.
2. A woman often will not say her husband's name.
3. A boy is often called puch even if he is not the son of the person speaking.
4. In the expression, "What is your name?", the masculine form of the verb is used because the subject of the sentence is naa 'name'.

LESSON FOUR tsaurō sabak

VISITING

The following are some expressions used when you visit. They are in conversational units.

1. Greeting: ^{you} tīī gīī haal thīī "How are you?"
- Response: mā damāā thīī "I'm well."
- Invitation: bhei "Sit down."
- Response: shukriyaa "Thank you."

There is only one new expression here. Repeat it.

bhei

2. Invitation: tu che pwein āā ***"You will drink tea, won't you?"
- Response: āā mā che pwein ***"Yes, I'll drink tea."

(**Literally, "You drink tea?" "Yes, I drink tea.")

Invitation: che pu - muth che pu "Drink tea! Drink more tea!"

Response: mā muth che nīī pwein "I won't drink more tea."

tu che pwein āā
āā mā che pwein
che pu - muth che pu
mā muth che nīī pwein

If you want more tea, then you say,

āā mā muth che pwein

"Yes, I'll drink more tea."

Respond to the invitation:

tu che pwein āā

āā mā muth che pwein

muth che pu (negative answer)

mā muth che nīī pwein

muth che pu (positive answer)

āā mā muth che pwein

3. Invitation: tu gwel khein ãã "You will eat some food?"
 Response: ãã ma gwel khein "Yes, I'll have some food."
 Invitation: gwel khaa "Eat the food!"
 Response: shu gwel tsei sugel thii "This food is very tasty."
 tu gwel khein aa
 aa ma gwel khein
 gwel khaa
 shu gwel tsei sugel thii

Using the last expression, you can substitute different foods for gwel

- shu masu tso sugaa thu This meat is very tasty.
 shu daal tso sugaa thu This daal is very tasty.
 shu bendii tsei sugel thii This bindi is very tasty.
 shẽi bangaaraa tsei sugel the This eggplant is very tasty.*
 shẽi tamaatra tsei sugaa the This tomato is very tasty.**

- * eggplant is plural, feminine
 ** tomato is plural, masculine

4. Invitation: muth gwel khaa "Eat more food!"
 Response: ma gwel khagale ii thii (f) "I have already eaten."
 ma gwel khagale ii thu (m) (You ate before you came.)
 Invitation: muth gwel khaa "Eat more food!"
 Response: nei ma chupel thii (f) "No, I am full."
 nei ma chupel thu (m)

muth gwel khaa
 ma gwel khagale ii thii
 ma gwel khagale ii thu
 nei ma chupel thii
 nei ma chupel thu

Provide the answers to the following:

- muth gwel khaa (chupel) (your answer)
 muth gwel khaa (khagale) (your answer)

A final expression:

hfi mii ge ijaazat de "May I go now?" (Now give me permission to go)

Finally, review the lesson.

Q: tfi gii haal thii
bhei
tu che pwein aa
muth che pwein aa
tu gwel khein aa
muth gwel khaa

Response: aa ma damaa thii
shukriyaa
aa ma che pwein
aa ma muth che pwein
aa ma muth gwel khein
nei ma chupel thu

Respond with the expression for taking your leave.

ijaazat

VOCABULARY

bhei 'sit' (imperative)
khaa 'eat' (imperative)
pu 'drink' (imperative)
khein 'eat' (present, feminine)
pwein 'drink' (present, feminine)
khagale 'having eaten'

che 'tea' ca
gwel 'food/roti' t'ik:
masu 'meat' m'oz
daal 'daal/lentils' daal
bendii 'bindi'
bangaaraa 'eggplant' sin'os balugun

tu 'you'
ma 'I'
mii ge 'to me'

aa 'question marker at end of sentence'
aa 'yes' (in response to a question)

muth 'more'
nii 'no/not'
nei 'no' (response)
chupel 'full'
hfi 'now'

tso 'very' (masculine)
tsei 'very' (all other genders)
suga 'tasty/good' (masculine)
sugei 'tasty/good' (all other genders)

NOTES

1. ma gwel khagale ii thii literally means 'Having eaten food, I came.' The participle is used often in Kohistani. There are more examples later in the lessons.

2. Notice how the adjectives tso 'big' and suga 'good' vary.

LESSON FIVE pāzō sabak

How Many? Numbers 1-10

Question: tñi katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: mii pāz masma the

I have five children.

tñi katuk masma the
mii pāz masma the

Question: tñi katuk pucha the

How many sons do you have?

Response: mii čaa pucha the

I have three sons.

tñi katuk pucha the
mii čaa pucha the

Question: tñi katuk dhiya thii

How many daughters do you have?

Response: mii du dhiya thii

I have two daughters.

tñi katuk dhiya thii
mii du dhiya thii

Question: tñi katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: (1) mii ek masum thu

I have one (male) child.

(2) mii ek puch thu

I have one son.

(3) mii ek dhi thii

I have one daughter.

tñi katuk masma the
mii ek masum thu
mii ek puch thu
mii ek dhi thii

Numbers 1 to 10. Listen, then repeat.

1 ek

6 shō

2 du

7 saath

3 chaa

8 aath

4 tsaur

9 nau

5 pāaz

10 desh

Response Drill. Respond with the full answer, substituting the number given.

tii katuk masma the (ek)

tii katuk masma the (du)

tii katuk masma the (chaa)

tii katuk masma the (tsaur)

tii katuk masma the (pāaz)

If you are single, you can use the following responses.

Question: tii katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: mii masma nii the

I have no children.

Question: gin

Why?

Response: ma ziyal karil nii thii

I am not married.

tii katuk masma the

mii masma nii the

gin

ma ziyal karil nii thii

VOCABULARY

masum 'child'
masma 'children'

dhi1 'daughter'
dhiyaa 'daughters'

katuk 'how many'

gin 'why'

ek 'one'
du 'two'
çaa 'three'
tsaur 'four'
pãaz 'five'
shō 'six'
saath 'seven'
aath 'eight'
nau 'nine'
desh 'ten'

LESSON SIX şeyō sabak

This is my family. mīl xandaana the

It is good to have a family photograph, or several photographs, to use whenever you visit people, especially for the first time. The following text contains much that you will need in talking about your family. Listen to the text often until it becomes comprehensible to you.

mīl xandaan man du bheṭi thīi aur du zhado the

In my family are two sisters and two brothers (excluding me).

ma buṭō gheī thīi

I am the oldest. (f)

mīl du bheṭo ziyal karīl thīi

My two sisters are married.

mīl leker bheṭo masma nīl the

My little sister has no children.

mīl buṭō leker bheṭo du masma the -
du dhiyaa thīi

My youngest sister has two children - two daughters.

mīl ghe zhado ziyal kareīl thu

My big brother is married.

tasīl du masma the - ek puch aur ek dhīi thīi

He has two children - a son and a daughter.

mīl leker zhaṭu hom ziyal kareīl thu

My little brother is married also.

tasīl tsaur masma the - ḥaa pucha the aur
ek dhīi thīi

He has four children - three sons and one daughter.

Practice No.1 Repeat after each utterance.

mīl du bheṭō ek zhaṭu thu

I have two sisters and one brother.

mīl ek bheṭu aur ḥaa zhaṭō the

I have one sister and three brothers.

be tsaur zhaṭō aur ḥaa bheṭō the

We have 4 brothers and 3 sisters.

mīl ek bheṭu ek zhaṭu thu

I have one sister and one brother.

Practice No.2

shu mii ghei zhaṭu thu

This is my big brother.

shu mii manzwal zhaṭu the

This is my middle brother.

shu mii buṭṭo leker zhaṭu thu

This is my youngest brother.

shu mii ghei zhaṭu thu

shu mii manzwal zhaṭu thu

shu mii buṭṭo leker zhaṭu thu

shu mii ghei bheṭu thii

This is my oldest sister.

shu mii manzwal bheṭu thii

This is my middle sister.

shu mii buṭṭo leker bheṭu thii

This is my youngest sister.

shu mii buṭṭo ghei bheṭu thii

shu mii manzwal bheṭu thii

shu mii buṭṭo leker bheṭu thii

Practice No.3. Listen to the full text many times.

shei futo mii xandaana the

mii xandaan man du bheṭṭo thii aur du zhaṭṭo the

ma buṭṭo ghei thii

mii du bheṭṭo ziyal karel thii

mii leker bheṭṭo masma nii the

mii buṭṭo leker bheṭo du masma the - du dhii thii

mii ghei zhaṭo ziyal karel thu

tasi du masma the - ek puch aur ek dhii thii

mii leker zhaṭu hōm ziyal karel thu

tasi tsaur masma the - chaa pucha the aur ek dhii thii

A further expression to use.

shu mii bheṭo xavaan thu

This is my sister's husband.

shu mii zhaṭu gheru thii

This is my brother's wife.

shu mii bheṭo xavaan thu

shu mii zhaṭu gheru thii

VOCABULARY

xandaan	'family'	gho	'big'	man	'in'
xavaan	'husband'	ghei	'big' (in phrase)	aur	'and'
gheru	'wife/woman'	buṭō ghei	'oldest'	hom	'also'
futo	'photograph'	lek	'small'		
		buṭō leker	'smallest'		
tasii	'to him/her'	manzwal	'middle'		

NOTES

1. lek 'small' changes its form in use with nouns. Notice the changes, especially in the construction buṭō leker 'smallest'.
2. gho 'big' also changes. Note the two other forms ghei and ghe.

LESSON SEVEN saathō sabak

"How old are you?" Numbers 11-30

Question: asii katuk kaala umor thii

How old is she?

Response: asii agaalesh kaala umor thii

She is eleven years old.

asii katuk kaala umor thii
asii agaalesh kaala umor thii

Question: tu katuk kaal thii (f)

How old are you?

Response: mii duiibiish kaala umor thii (f)

I am 22 years old.

tu katuk kaal thii
mii duiibiish kaala umor thii

Question: tu katuk kaal thu

How old are you?

Response: ma duiibiish kaal thu

I am 22 years old.

tu katuk kaal thu
ma duiibiish kaal thu

Question: tii yaa katuk kaal thii

How old is your mother?

Response: mii yaa deshuchebiish kaal thii

My mother is 70 years old.

tii yaa katuk kaal thii
mii yaa deshuchebiish kaal thii

(This example is given only for illustration at this stage.)

Numbers 11-20. Listed once at fast speed then three times slowly.

11	agaalesh	16	shōesh
12	duaalesh	17	sataalesh
13	chegolesh	18	aataalesh
14	tsandesh	19	aambiish
15	pāāzalesh	20	biish

Question: ^{to him/her} asif katuk kaala umor thu

How old is he/she?

Question: ^{he/she} u katuk kaal thu

How old is he/she? **

asif katuk kaala umor thu
u katuk kaal thu

Answer the questions.

Q: u katuk kaal thu (duaalesh) 12 A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (tsandesh) 14 A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (shōesh) 16 A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (aṭhaalesh) 18 A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (biish) 20 A:

Q: asif katuk kaala umor thu (agaalesh) 11 A:

Q: asif umor katuk kaal thu (chegolesh) 13 A:

Q: asif umor katuk kaal thu (pāāzaalesh) 15 A:

Q: asif umor katuk kaala thu (sataalesh) 17 A:

Q: asif umor katuk kaala thu (ambiish) 19 A:

Numbers 21-30

21	ekubiish	26	shōibiish
22	duibiish	27	saatubiish
23	cheibiish	28	aṭhubiish
24	tsaurubiish	29	nauibiish
25	pāāzubiish	30	deshubiish

Answer the questions.

Q: tñi katuk kaala umor thii

How old are you?

Q: tu katuk kaal thu

How old are you? (short form)

tu katuk kaal thu

(dubiish) 22

tu katuk kaal thu

(tsaurubiish) 24

tu katuk kaal thu

(shōibiish) 26

tu katuk kaal lthu

(aatubiish) 28

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(ekubiish) 21

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(cheibiish) 23

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(pāāzubiish) 25

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(saatubiish) 27

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(naulibiish) 29

Respond this time with only the English cue.

tii dhii katuk kaala umor thii

(17)

tii dhii katuk kaala umor thii

(23)

tii puche katuk kaala umor thii

(14)

tii bheṭo katuk kaala umor thii

(24)

tii zhaaṭu katuk kaala umor thii

(18)

tii puche katuk kaala umor thii

(15)

tii zhaaṭe katuk kaala umor thii

(19)

tii bheṭo katuk kaala umor thii

(11)

VOCABULARY

katuk 'how many'

kaal 'year'
umor 'age'asii 'to him/her'
u 'he/she'
tu 'you'
tifi 'to you'

11 agaalesh
12 duaalesh
13 chegolesh
14 tsandesh
15 pãazalesh
16 shõesh
17 sataalesh
18 aaṭaalesh
19 aambiish
20 biish

21 ekubiish
22 duiibiish
23 cheibiish
24 tsaurubiish
25 pãazubiish
26 shõibiish
27 satubiish
28 aaṭubiish
29 nauibiish
30 deshubiish

NOTES

** There are two ways to ask "How old is he/she". One literally means: 'to him how many years age is' and the other: 'he how many years is'.

LESSON EIGHT aathō sabak

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. ma kohistē zib chichein I'm learning Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib chichaan I'm learning Kohistani. (m)
 ma kohistē zib chichein
 ma kohistē zib chichaan
2. gata mana Say it' again.
 suplo mana Say it slowly.
 gata mana
 suplo mana
3. tii zib chichiyāā shukriyaa Thank you for teaching me your language.
4. ma kohistē zib porzein I understand Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib porzaan I understand Kohistani. (m)
 ma kohistē zib nii porzein I don't understand Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib nii porzaan I don't understand Kohistani. (m)
 ma kohistē zib kam kam porzein I understand a little Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib kam kam porzaan I understand a little Kohistani. (m)
 ma kohistē zib kam kam manhein I can speak a little Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib kam kam manhaan I can speak a little Kohistani. (m)
5. tu mii ge kohistē zib chichiyāan aa Will you teach me the Kohistani language?
 mii ge muthe kohistē zib chichein thii I want to learn more Kohistani
 mii ge kohistē zib chichō pakar thii I want to learn Kohistani well.

Answer the questions.

tu kohistẽ zib porzein āā

tu kohistẽ zib manhein āā

tu kohistẽ zib porzein āā

(1)

(2)

(3)

tu kohistẽ zib manhein āā

(1)

(2)

(3)

VOCABULARY

zib 'language/tongue'

mana 'say' (imperative)

manein 'speak' (present)

gata 'again'

manhein 'able to speak' (present)

suplo 'slowly'

porzein 'understand' (present)

pakar 'well/better'

chichein 'learn' (present)

muth 'more'

chichiya 'teach'

NOTES

1. manhein. The h insertion is the 'able to' part of the construction.

2. The present tense endings are ein (f) and aan (m).

LESSON NINE nauo sabak

NUMBERS 31-40

31	agaaleshubiish	36	tsaur kam dubiish
32	duaaleshubiish	37	chaa kam dubiish
33	chegoleshubiish	38	du kam dubiish
34	tsandeshubiish	39	ek kam dubiish
35	pāaz kam du biish	40	dubiish

Answer the questions.

tīl katuk kaala umor thii	(agaaleshubiish)
tīl katuk kaala umor thii	(tsaur kam dubiish)
tīl zhaatē katuk kaala umor thii	(duaaleshubiish)
tīl bheṭu katuk kaala umor thii	(pāaz kam dubiish)
tīl xavaan katuk kaala umor thii	(du kam dubiish)
tīl gherē katuk kala umor thii	(chegoleshubiish)

Numbers up to 100 in tens. You can work out the other numbers from them. See NOTES at the end of the lesson for guidance.

50	deshudubiish	10 and 40 (2 20s)
60	chebiish	3 20s
70	deshuchebiish	10 and 3 20s
80	tsaurbiish	4 20s
90	deshutsaurbiish	10 and 4 20s
100	shol	

Answer the questions.

tīī ^{mother's} yēī ^{how many years} katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{father's} abēī katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{mother's brother} momēī katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{father's sister} phayū katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{mother's brother} maphēī katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{father's} pichēī katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{father's} abēī katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{mother's} yēī katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{mother's brother} momēī katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{father's sister} phayū katuk kaala umor thīī

(deshudubiish) 50
 (agaaleshudubiish) 11 40 = 51
 (dualeshudubiish) 52 12+40
 (chegoleshudubiish) 13 + 40 = 53
 (tsansudubiish) 14 + 40 =
 (pāaz kam chabiish) 5 less 60 = 55
 (tsaur kam chabiish) 4 less 60 = 56
 (cha kam chabiish) 3 less 60 = 57
 (du kam dubiish) 2 less 40 = 38
 (ek kam chabiish) 1 less 60 = 59

Some more relationship terms.

mother's mother gheyaa
 father's mother gheyaa

father's father ghomba
 mother's father ghomba

Answer the questions.

tīī ^{grandma} gheyaa katuk kaal thīī
 tīī ^{grandpa} ghomba katuk kaal thu
 tīī ^{grandma} gheyēī katuk kaala umor thīī
 tīī ^{grandpa} ghombēī katuk kaala umor thīī

(chabiish) 60
 (pāazuchabiish) 65
 (deshuchabiish) 70
 (satuchabiish) 67

VOCABULARY

ghomba	grandfather	31	agaaleshubiish	50	deshudubiish
		32	duaaleshubiish	60	chebiish
gheyaa	grandmother	33	cpegoleshubiish	70	deshuchebiish
		34	tsandeshubiish	80	tsaurbiish
		35	pāaz kam dubiish	90	deshutsaurbiish
		36	tsaur kam dubiish	100	shol
		37	chaa kam dubiish		
		38	du kam bubiish		
		39	ek kam dubiish		
		40	dubiish		

NOTES

1. Although it is technically possible to count in a systematic pattern past 34, the usual way is to relate to the next ten. Thus pāaz kam dubiish instead of pāazaleshubiish.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 2. \quad 30 = 10 + 20 & 50 = 10 + 40 & 70 = 10 + 60 & 90 = 10 + 80 \\
 40 = 2 \times 20 & 60 = 3 \times 20 & 80 = 4 \times 20 &
 \end{array}$$

Intermediate numbers follow the regular pattern.

LESSON TEN deshō sabak

WHERE?

Q: tu gulaa ii thu

Where are you coming? (m)

A: ma paṭaan ii thu

I'm coming to Pattan.

Q: tu gulaa ii thii

Where are you coming? (f)

A: ma paṭaan ii thii

I'm coming to Pattan.

Q: tu gulaa ii thu

Where are you coming? (m)

A: ma qalandabaadaan ii thu

I'm coming to Qalandarabad.

Answer the questions.

tu gulaa ii thii

(paṭaan)

tu gulaa ii thii

(qalandarabaad)

tu gulaa ii thii

(kamila)

Q: tîi baa gulaa thu

Where is your house?

A: mii baa paṭaan maz thu

My house is in Pattan.

Q: tîi baa gulaa thu

Where is your house?

A: mii baa qalandarabaad maz thu

My house is in Qalandarabad.

Answer the questions.

tîi baa gulaa thu

(qalandarabaad)

tîi baa gulaa thu

(paṭaan)

Q: tus kara hin gulaa the

Where do you live?

A: be kara hin kolei maz the

We live in Kolei.

Q: tus kara hin gulaa the

Where do you live?

A: be kara hin paalasa maz the

We live in Palas.

Answer the questions.

tus kara hin gulaa the

(qalandarabaad)

tus kara hin gulaa the

(paṭaan)

tus kara hin gulaa the

(kolei)

Q: tu gulu biin

Where are you going? (f)

A: ma kamilii biin

I'm going to Komilla (f)

Q: tu gulu ben

Where are you going? (m)

A: ma kamilii ben

I'm going to Komilla (m)

Answer the questions.

tu gulu biin

(qalandaarabaad)

tu gulu biin

(paṭaan)

Q: tu gulu biin

Where are you going?

A: hii ma tā bei biin

I'm going to my house now.

Answer the questions.

tu hii gulu ben

(kamili)

tu hii gulu ben

(pataan)

tu hii gulu ben

(ta bei)

VOCABULARY

gulaa 'where'

hfi 'now'

man/maz 'in'

tā 'my'

tus 'you' (pl)

ii 'come'

ii thii/thu present continuous

ben 'go' (m)

biin 'go' (f)

NOTES

1. baa 'house' changes in context.

2. Notice how gulaa changes to gulu before biin/ben.

LESSON ELEVEN agaaleshō sabak

MEDICAL (1)

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

What is your problem?

A: mii daan shilaan

My tooth aches.

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii kaan shilaan

My ear aches.

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii marii shilein

My throat aches.

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii anchiil shilein

My eye aches.

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii but badan shilaan

My whole body aches.

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(daan)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(kaan)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(anchiil)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(mari)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(but badan)

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii - basha

Where is the pain? Show (me).

A: mii dan man zhukh thii

The pain is in my teeth.

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii kaan man zhukh thii

The pain is in my ear.

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii marii man zhukh thii

The pain is in my throat.

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii ançhii man zhukh thii

The pain is in my eye.

Answer the questions.

tîi gulaa zhukh thii

(ançhii)

tîi gulaa zhukh thii

(daan)

tîi gulaa zhukh thii

(marii)

tîi gulaa zhukh thii

(kaan)

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii

Where is your pain?

A: mii wer man zhukh thii

The pain is in my stomach.

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii shisha maz zhukh thii

The pain is in my head.

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii daa man zhukh thii

The pain is in my back.

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii pheya man zhukh thii

The pain is in my shoulder.

Q: tîi gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii hiigut man zhukh thii

The pain is in my chest.

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(wer)
tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(daa)
tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(shish)
tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(hiigut)
tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(pheya)

VOCABULARY

takliif	'problem'	añchii	'eye'		
zhukh	'pain'	badan	'body'		
		daa	'back'		
shilein	'aches' (f)	daan	'tooth'	dan	'teeth'
shilaan	(m)	hiigut	'chest'		
		kaan	'ear'	kan	'ears'
		marii	'throat'		
		pheya	'shoulder'		
		shisha	'head'		
		wer	'stomach'		

LESSON TWELVE dualeshō sabak

MEDICAL (2)

Q: tīl ge gii takliif thu

What is the problem?

A: hīl mii ge zor thii

I have a fever now.

Q: tīl ge gii takliif thu

Yesterday I had a fever.

A: bilaal mii ge zor ēis

Answer the question.

(hīl) tīl ge gii takliif thu

(hīl)

hīl tīl ge gii takliif thu

(bilaal)

Q: tīl ge gii takliif thu

What is the problem?

A: mii wer man zhukh thii

My stomach hurts.

Q: tīl wer man zhukh kalna pate thii

After when does your stomach hurt?

A: gwel keina pate mii wer man
zhukh thii

After eating my stomach hurts.

Another way of saying this:

Q: tīl wer maz/man* kalna pate zhukh
ii thii

After when does the pain in your
stomach come?

A: gwel keina pate mii wer man zhukh
ii thii

After eating the pain in my
stomach comes.

* man and maz are often interchangeable. You will notice Anayatullah alternates between them from time to time.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: raal hin mii wer man zhukh sharu ii thii

At night the pain in my stomach begins to come.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh sharu ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach begin?

A: raal hin mii wer man zhukh sharu ii thii

At night the pain in my stomach begins.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: oktan pate zhukh ii thii

After morning the pain comes.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: bilaalan pate mii wer man zhukh ii thii

Since yesterday the pain in my stomach comes.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii lēis

When did the pain in your stomach come?

A: bilaal mii wer man zhukh ii lēis

Yesterday the pain in my stomach came.

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ shisha man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(gwel khein)

tĩĩ shisha man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(raal)

tĩĩ daa man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(bilaalan)

tĩĩ daa man kalna pate zhukh ii leis

(bilaalan)

KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

More body parts to learn.

1. Arm

haa	hand
bakwīl	forearm
muut	upper arm
tungwir	elbow
ban	wrist
hatēl talil	palm of hand
angwīl	finger
ango	thumb
juuk	finger joint
naak	fingernail

2. Leg

khur	leg
tseith	upper leg
piṇ	lower leg
kuut	knee
twir	heel
ghund	ankle
kurēl angwīl	toe
ango	big toe
kurēl talil	toenail
shefar	buttocks
setiyaa mund	hip

VOCABULARY

hin 'with' (instrument)
kalna pate 'after' (time)

daa 'back'
shisha 'head'
zor 'fever'

sharu 'begin'

bilaal 'yesterday'
raal 'night'

NOTES

1. illēis is the past tense, feminine. ilāās is the masculine.

LESSON THIRTEEN chęgoleshō sabak

DOING THINGS (Present Tense of transitive verbs)

Q: tu hĩĩ gii karein

What are you doing now? (f)

A: ma hĩĩ biskut khein

Now I eat a biscuit.

Q: tu hĩĩ gii karein

A: ma hĩĩ che pwein

Now I drink tea. (f)

Q: tu hĩĩ gii karein

A: ma hĩĩ sabzii ghinein

Now I buy sabzi. (f)

Q: tu hĩĩ gii karein

A: ma hĩĩ haamũ dhein

Now I wash (my) face and hands. (f)

Q: tu hĩĩ gii karein

A: ma hĩĩ kohistē zib chichein

Now I learn the Kohistani language. (f)

Q: tu hĩĩ gii karein

A: ma hĩĩ gwel pazein

Now I cook roti. (f)

Now the same sentences in the masculine gender.

Q: tu hĩĩ gii karaan

What are you doing now?

A: ma hĩĩ biskut khaan

ma hĩĩ che pwaan

ma hĩĩ sabzii ghinaan

ma hĩĩ tã haamũ dhayaan

ma hĩĩ kohistē zib chichaan

ma hĩĩ gwel pazaan

The following is a short text using the present tense. Listen to it as a whole at normal speed. It is then broken up into sentences for you to repeat. The text is in the feminine gender but you can easily adapt it to masculine gender if you wish.

ma har okta uthilgal haamũ dhein	Every morning having risen I wash my face and hands.
te ma duaa karein	Then I pray.
satẽi bajil ma nashta karein aur che hõm pwein	At seven o'clock I have breakfast and also drink tea.
te ma kam lak kohistẽ zib chichein	Then I learn a little Kohistani.
te ma tã margaleyõ mil iin aur kohistẽ zib manein	Then I visit my friends and speak the Kohistani language.
te ma gwel khein aur che hõm pwein	Then I eat food and also drink tea.
aur te ma bei biin	And then I go home.

Each sentence for you to repeat and practise.

1. ma har okta uthilgal tã* haamu dhein
2. te ma duaa karein
3. satẽi bajil ma nashta karein aur che hõm pwein
4. te ma kam lak kohiste zib chichein
5. te ma tã margaleyõ mil iin aur kohistẽ zib manein
6. te ma gwel khein aur che pwein
7. aur te ma tã bei biin

Answer the questions.

1. har okta tu gii karein
2. tu tã haamũ dheina pate gii karein
3. duaa kareina pate tu gii karein
4. che pweina pate tu gii karein
5. kohistẽ zib chicheina pate tu gii karein
6. (ma) margaleyõ mil maneina pate tu gii karein
7. kheina pate tu gii karein

What do you do each day?

What do you do after you wash?

What do you do after you pray?

After drinking tea what do you do?

After learning Kohistani what do you do?

After visiting your friends what do you do?

After eating what do you do?

VOCABULARY

chichein, chichaana	'learn'	biskut	'biscuit'
dhein, dhaan	'wash'	che	'chai/tea'
ghinein, ghinaan	'buy'	duaa	'prayer'
karein, karaan	'do'	nashta	'breakfast'
khein, khaan	'eat'	margaleyō	'friend'
manein, manaan	'speak'	sabzii	'vegetables'
pazein, pazaan	'cook'		
pwein, pwaan	'drink'	aur	'and'
		har	'every'
maneina	'speaking' (f)	hōm	'also'
mil	'meet'	kam	'some'
mil iin	'visit'	lak	'little'
uthiigal	'having risen'		

NOTES

* tā means "my" (like apna in Urdu). It was omitted from the first text and put in the second time.

LESSON FOURTEEN tsanshō sabak

FUTURE TENSE

The following is basically the same text as in the previous lesson. It is put into the future tense so that you can see how the future works. It is quite regular and you shouldn't have any problems with it. Listen to the text first and then practise by repeating it as it is playing.

ma har okta utligal ta haamū dhayasheith	Every morning having risen I will wash my face and hands.
te ma duaa karasheith	Then I will pray.
satēi bajii ma che pusheith	At seven o'clock I will drink tea.
te ma kam lak kohistē zib chichasheith	Then I will learn a little Kohistani
te ma tã margaleyō mil kohistē zib manasheith	Then visiting my friends I will speak Kohistani.
te ma gwel khasheith aur che pusheith	Then I will eat food and drink tea.
aur te ma tã bei basheith	And then I will go home.

Answer the questions.

1. har okta tu gii karasheith
2. haamū dheina pate tu gii karasheith
3. duaa kheina pate tu gii karasheith
4. che pweina pate tu gii karasheith
5. kohistē zib chicheina pate tu gii karasheith
6. margaleyo mil kohistē zib manēina pate tu gii karasheith
7. gwel khe'na pate tu gii karasheith

VOCABULARY

NOTES

1. The future tense is the easiest to learn. The endings are sheith (f) and shath (m). If the verb stem ends in a vowel, as in pu, then the ending is added as it is. If the verb stem ends in a consonant, then a is placed before the ending, as in karasheith

A SHORT DIALOGUE - MORE VERBS TO LEARN

1. sował: gariib gheriyāā baa gulaa thu	Where does the poor woman live?
jawab: gariib gheriyāā baa jamaatiyāā kats thu	The poor woman's house is near the mosque.
2. sował: tasii xawan ya masma the	Has she any husband or children?
jawab: tasii xawan aur masma nii the	She hasn't any husband or children
so amēl gwel lukagel khein	She herself having begged eats.
3. sował: so bazaara man lukein	Does she beg in the bazaar?
jawab: so bazaara man nii lukein	She doesn't beg in the bazaar.
so sirp bo man lukein	She only begs in houses.
4. sował: bo man gheriī tasii keraa gii den	In the houses, what do the women give her?
jawab: bo man gheriī tasii keraa tswith ya chiinii den	In the houses women give her flour and sugar.
kal kal tasii keraa pes hōm den	Sometimes they give her money also

Jawab:

Now answer questions, using the cue word in your response.

- sawal: gariib gheriyāā baa gulaa thu (jamaat)
 sawal: tasii xawan ya masma the (nei)
 sawal: so bazaara man lukein aa (nei)
 sawal: bo man gherīi tasii keraagii den (tswith ya chiinii)

VOCABULARY

sirp 'only'
 kats 'near'
 kal kal 'sometimes'
 amēi 'herself'
 gariib 'poor' (not rich)

den 'give' (f)
 lukein 'ask for/beg' (f)
 lukagel 'having begged'

bo 'houses'
 chiinii 'sugar'
 gheriyu 'woman'
 jamaatii 'mosque'
 pes 'money'
 jawab 'answer'
 sawal 'question'
 tswith 'flour'

NOTES

1. gheriyu 'woman' changes in the text. Note the differences.

LESSON SIXTEEN shōshō sabak

FUTURE TENSE - MORE PRACTICE

Several new verbs are introduced. They are given in sentences, using the future tense, and using both the masculine and feminine genders. There is space on the tape for you to repeat each sentence after it is given.

1. chichashath (m) chichasheith (f) will learn
ma kohistē zib chichashath/chichasheith I will learn Kohistani.

2. chichiasath (m) chichiasheith (f) will teach
so mī ge kohistē chichiasath/chichiasheith He will teach me Kohistani.

3. natashath (m) natasheith (f) will play
maṭu natashath The boy will play.
meityu natasheith The girl will play.

4. roshath (m) rosheith (f) will cry
maṭu roshath The boy will cry.
meityu rosheith The girl will cry.

5. lukashath (m) lukasheith (f) will ask/beg
shu maash chiinī lukashath This man will ask for sugar.
shu gheriyu chiinī lukasheith This woman will ask for sugar.

6. kaalashath (m) kaalasheith (f) will count
maṭu berō kaalashath The boy will count the sheep.
meityu berō kaalasheith The girl will count the sheep.

7. shashath (m) shasheith (f) will wear
ma neī zor shashath I will wear new clothes.
ma neī zor shasheith I will wear new clothes.

8. okashath (m)

okasheith (f)

will climb

maṭu gei tal okashath

The boy will climb the tree.

meityu gei tal okasheith

The ^{girl} ~~boy~~ will climb the tree.

VOCABULARY

chich	'to learn'
chichii	'to teach'
nat	'to play'
ro	'to cry'
luk	'to ask for/beg'
kaal	'to count'
sha	'to wear'
ok	'to climb'

maṭu	'boy'
meityo	'girl'
maash	'man'
gheriyū	'woman'
zor	'cloth/clothes'
gei	'tree'

NOTES

LESSON SEVENTEEN sataaleshō sabak

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Once again the same text is used to show you the simple past tense. This tense can also be called the past completed tense.

Listen to the text and repeat along with it as soon as it becomes familiar to you. Once again the feminine gender is used.

bilaal okta ma uthiigal haamū dhayalēis	Yesterday morning, having risen I washed my face and hands.
te me duaa karalēis	Then I prayed.
satēi bajii me nashta karalēis aur che hōm pulēis	At seven o'clock I had breakfast and also drank tea.
te me kam lak kohistē zib chichalēis	Then I learnt a little Kohistani.
te me tā margaleyō mil iilēis aur kohistē zib manalēis	Then I visited my friends and spoke Kohistani.
te ma gwel khē balēis aur che pwē hōm balēis	Then I ate food and also drank tea.
aur te ma tā bei balēis	And then I went home.

Repeat each sentence.

1. bilaal okta ma uthiigal haamū dhayalēis
2. te me duaa karalēis
3. satēi bajii me nashta karalēis aur che hōm pulēis
4. te me kam lak kohistē zib chichalēis
5. te ma tā margaleyō mil iilēis aur kohistē zib manalēis
6. te ma gwel khē balēis aur che pwē hōm balēis
7. aur te ma tā bei balēis

KOHISTAN LESSON HANDBOOK

VOCABULARY

bilaal 'yesterday'
 okta 'morning'
 uthiigal 'having risen'
 *khê 'eating'
 *pwê 'drinking'

balêis 'came' (f)
 chichalêis 'learnt' (f)
 dhayalêis 'washed' (f)
 iilêis 'came' (f)
 manalêis 'spoke' (f)
 karalêis 'did' (f)
 pulêis 'drank' (f)

NOTES

1. *in combination constructions. The example in this lesson means literally 'Then eating of food came and drinking of tea came.'
2. me is used instead of ma in the past tense.

LESSON EIGHTEEN aṭhaaleshō sabak

A STORY ABOUT COOKING

The following story introduces you to the language on a larger scale. You will be able to see how to put longer sentences together. The simple past tense is used throughout. You will recognize most of the vocabulary. New constructions are explained in the notes at the end of the lesson and will be dealt with in more detail in following lessons.

ek baa man ek gheriyū buṭ bamashō keraa
gwel pazein

In one house a woman cooks food for
for everyone.

so gheriyū har okta bilaal gwel pazein

That woman cooks food every morning
and evening.

buṭ mutyo so tswith aur wii milaagel
tswith kishein

First of all, having mixed flour and
water, she kneaded the dough.

ek genta patyo shu gheriyū choholo man
lakei aur kagaasa hin angaar gwein

After an hour this woman lit a fire
in the stove with wood and paper.

te so angaar tal to tsein

Then she put a tava on the fire.

te to tabzilke te so gheriyū gwel
santagal to tal galein

When the tava was heated, then the
woman, having flattened the roti,
put it on the tava.

ek king gwel patzilke te so gwel aluz
king marak karein

When one side was cooked, then she
cooked the other side.

beizdō king gwel patzilke te so patzil
gwel tukuru man tsein

When the second side of the roti was
cooked, she put the cooked roti in
a roti basket.

te so tukur tal paak lak zor galein

Then she put a small clean cloth on
the roti basket.

aluz choholo tal talwii man zwil ladein

On another stove in a cooking pot
curry heated.

gii waxt zwil ladzilke te baabut xalke
igaalagal gwel khē sharu karaan

When the curry was heated, all the
people in the house having gathered
began to eat.

In the following section, each sentence is said slowly and then a question is asked for you to answer.

1. ek baa man ek gheriyū buṭ mashō keraa gwel pazein

Q: ek gheriyū ^{what} gii pazein *What does one woman cook?*
A:

Q: ek gheriyū ^{where} gulaa gwel pazein *Where does one woman cook?*
A:

2. so gheriyū har okta bilaal gwel pazein

Q: so gheriyū gii waxt gwel pazein *What time does that woman cook food?*
A:

3. buṭō mutyo so tswith aur wii milaagel tswith kishein

Q: buṭō mutyo shu gheriyū gii karein *What does that woman do first?*
A:

4. ek genta patyo shu gheriyū choholo man lakei aur kagaasa hin angaar gwein

Q: shu gheriyū gii waxt angaar gwein *What time does this woman light the fire?*
A:

5. te so angaar tal to tsein

Q: shu gheriyū ^{what} angaar tal gii tsaan
A:

6. te to ^{taawa heated} tabzilke te so gheriyū gwel santagal to tal galein

Q: gii waxt to tabzilke gheriyū gii karein *What time the taawa is heated what does the woman do?*
A:

7. ek king gwel patzilke te so gwel aluz king marak karein

Q: ek king gwel patzilke te so gheriyū gii karein *When one side is cooked then what does the woman do?*
A:

8. beizdō king gwel patzilke te so patzil gwel tukuru man tsein

Q: beizdō king gwel patzilke te so gheriyū gii karein *When the second side is cooked what does the woman do?*
A:

9. te so tukur tal paal lak zor galein

Q: te so tukur tal gii galein

A:

10. aluz choholo tal talwii man zwil ladein

Q: aluz choholo tal gii ladein

A:

11. gii waxt zwil ladzilke te baabut xalka igaalagal gwel khē sharu karaan

Q: gii waxt zwil ladzilke baabut xalka gii karaan

A:

VOCABULARY

angaar	'fire'	buṭ maasho	'everyone'
choholo	'stove'	buṭ mutyo	'firstly'
genta	'hour'	baa buṭ	'all in the house'
kagaas	'paper'		
king	'side'	tal 'on'	galein 'place' (f)
lakei	'wood'		gwein 'light' (f)
to	'tava'		kishein 'knead' (f)
tukuru	'roti basket'	ladzil 'heated'	pazein 'cook' (f)
talwi	'cooking pot'	patzil 'cooked'	tsein 'put' (f)
wii	'water'	tabzil 'heated'	
xalka	'person'		
zor	'cloth'	igaalagal 'having gathered'	
zwil	'curry'	milaagal 'having mixed'	
		santagal 'having flattened'	
		sharu 'begin'	

LESSON NINETEEN ambishō sabak

WHEN - gii waxt

Here are several sentences demonstrating the normal use of gii waxt. Each sentence is followed by a comprehension question so that you get used to using the construction.

1. gii waxt mii kaam xatam hōn ke, te ma qalandarabaadii baṣheith

When my work is finished I will go to Qalandarabad.

(In the second and third repetitions, dit replaces hon ke.)

Q: tu kal qalandarabaadii baṣheith

When will you go to Qalandarabad?

A:

2. gii waxt bangdit ke, te ma jamaatii baṣhath

When the prayer call comes then I will go to the mosque.

Q: tu kal jamaatii baṣhath

A:

3. gii waxt bangdit ke, te but xalka jamaatii baṣhath

When the prayer call comes everyone will go to the mosque.

Q: but xalka kal jamaatii baṣhath

A:

4. gii waxt iskule thalei hōn ke, te but masma iskulan chaarii nikashath

When the school bell rings, then all the children will come out of school.

Q: but masma kal iskulan chaarii nikashath

A:

5. tu gii waxt sin maz ulṭil ke, te tu marashath

When you fall into the river then you will die.

Q: tu gii waxt sin man ulṭil ke te tu gii hoṣhath

A:

The next group of expressions use a slightly different construction. It possibly indicates uncertainty that something will happen.

1. gii waxt helga balu, te ma hōm tasii mishaar basheith

When Helga comes then I will also go with her.

Q: tu kal basheith

A:

2. gii waxt aazh dilu, te be baa man darashath

When it rains we will go inside the house.

Q: be kal baa man darashath

A:

3. gii waxt be kamilii balu, te tu hōm zō mishaar bashath

When we go to Komilla then you will go with us.

Q: tu gii waxt kamilii bashath

A:

VOCABULARY

aazh 'rain'
iskul 'school'
kaam 'work'
sin 'river'
thala 'bell'
xalak 'person'
xalka 'people'

gii waxt 'when' (conjunction)
-ke ending on 'when' clause
kal 'when' (question)

ulṭ 'to fall'
bangdit 'prayer call sounding'

zō 'us'

NOTES

1. You will have notice that the regular construction is gii waxt...-ke and then te in the following clause.
2. gii waxt does not have to be the first word in the sentence.

LESSON TWENTY biishō sabak

BECAUSE - gin che

This lesson shows how gin che works. Once again sentences are given as examples, then a comprehension question is asked for you to answer.

1. ^{child}masum wii lukaan gin che so chishaa ho thu The child asks for water because he is thirsty.

^{woman}gheriyū wii lukein gin che so chishaa ho thii

²ma wii lukein gin che ma chishaa ho thii

Q: tu ^{what}gin wii lukaan

Why do you ask for water?

A:

2. ^{children}masma hasaan gin che so tso xosh thu

The children laugh because they are happy.

^{son}puch hasaan gin che so tso xosh thu

^{my daughter}mii dhii hasein gin che so tse xosh thii

²ma hasein gin che ma tse xosh thii

Q: tu gin hasein

Why do you laugh?

A:

Q: ^{boy}puch gin hasaan

Why does the boy laugh?

A:

3. ^{man}maash haspitaalii ben gin che so naajor thu

The man goes to hospital because he is sick.

²ma haspitaalii biin gin che ma naajor thii

Q: tu gulu biin

Where are you going?

A:

4. ^{boy}puch bheyaan gin che kutzorē tas tsapalaas

The boy is afraid because the dog bit him.

²ma bheyei gin che kutzorē mii tsapalaas

^{woman}gheriyu bheyein gin che kutzorē tas tsapalaas

Q: puch gin bheyaan

Why is the boy afraid?

A:

Q: tu gin bheyein

Why are you afraid?

A:

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5. *child* masum kutzoran bheyaan gin che kutzor tsapaan The child fears the dog because the dog bit him.

ma katzoran bheyein gin che kutzor tsapaan

Q: tu gin kutzoran bheyein
A:

Why do you fear the dog?

6. *child* masum te ron gin che so chisha ho thu

The child cries because he is thirsty.

boy puch te ron gin che kutzor tsapaan

The boy cries because the dog bit him.

dhii te roin gin che so buchaa ho thii

The daughter cries because she is angry.

Q: masum gin ron
A:

Why does the child cry?

Q: puch gin ron
A:

Why does the boy cry?

Q: dhii gin roin
A:

Why does the daughter cry?

7. suzuki kamilii te nii biin gin che rod blaak thu The Suzuki is not going to Komilla because the road is blocked.

Q: suzuki gin kamilii nii biin
A:

Why is the Suzuki not going to Komilla?

8. shu maash bakul kot te shaan gin che u shilaan hon This man wears a thick coat because he is shivering.

Q: shu maash gin bakul kot shaan
A:

Why is this man wearing a thick coat?

9. xalak jarga man te bhetel the gin che tsei fesla karaan

The people are meeting because they are making a decision.

Q: xalak jarga man gin bhet the
A:

Why are the people meeting?

VOCABULARY

bakul 'thick'
chishaa 'thirsty'
naajor 'sick'
xosh 'happy'

fesla 'decision'
jarga 'meeting'
kot 'coat'
kutzor 'dog'

bhe 'to fear'
has 'to laugh'
tsap 'to bite'

NOTES

LESSON TWENTY-ONE ekubilishō sabak

IF - agar

This lesson demonstrates the use of agar "if". Once again there is practice for you so that you become familiar with the construction. The new sentences are repeated three times.

1. (a) agar oktaa aazh holu ma
qalandarabaadii nii basheith

If it rains in the morning I will
not go to Qalandarabad.

(b) agar oktaa aazh nii holu ma
qalandarabaadii basheith

If it does not rain in the morning
then I will go to Qalandarabad.

Q: tu qalandarabaadii basheithii āā
A: (a)

Are you going to Qalandarabad?

Q: agar oktaa aazh nii holu te tu gii karasheith
A:

*If it does not rain in the morning
what will you do?*

2. (a) agar te gulii khalu te tu
damāā hosheith

If you take the tablets you will
get well.

(b) agar te gulii nii khalu te tu
damāā nii hosheith

If you do not take the tablets then
you will not get well.

Q: agar te gulii khalu te gii hosheith
A:

If you take the tablets what will happen?

Q: agar te gulii nii khalu te gii hosheith
A:

If you don't take...

3. agar tu gei tal ukaalu azāā tu
ulṭiiaṣhath

If you climb the tree maybe you will
fall.

Q: agar tu gei tal ukaalu ta gii hosheith
A:

4. agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu ralii
ma hōm te mishaar imdaad karasheith

If you help me then I will also
help you tonight.

On the third repetition the sentence is changed, with the addition of azaa.

maybe
agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu ralii
azāā ma hōm tii mishaar imdaad karasheith

If you help me then maybe I will
also help you tonight.

Q: agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu te ma gii karasheith
A:

5. agar te mii keraa kohistē zib chichiyaalu If you teach me Kohistani I
 ma hōm tii keraa āgrezii zib chichiyashath will also teach you English.

Q: agar te mii keraa kohistē zib chichiyaalu te ma gii chichiyasheith
 A:

VOCABULARY

agar	'if'	aaz	'rain'	ho	'to be'
-lu	conditional	gulii	'tablet'	uk	'to climb'
te	'then'	gei	'tree'		

mishaar 'with' (accompaniment)

imdaad kar 'to help'

NOTES

1. You will have discovered the "if ... then" construction is agar ... te
2. Perhaps you also noticed that te is sometimes left out. It is probably correct to put it in.
3. Extra doubt is conveyed with the use of azāa.
4. Notice the conditional form of kar 'to do' is kelu.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO duiibiishō sabak

ADMONITIONS - Practice in using agar

Admonition No.1

wo maṭu tu gei tal nii uka

agar tu ukaalu te tu ulṭilashath

ulṭilke te tīi haa ya kur sharashath

te be tīi haspitaalō war tilashath

Hey boy, don't climb the tree.

If you climb it then you will fall.

Having fallen then you will break your arm or leg.

Then we will take you to the hospital.

This text is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu gei tal ukaalu te gii hoṣhath

A:

Q: ulṭilke te gii hoṣhath

A:

Q: te be gii karashath

A:

Admonition No.2

wo maṭu piṣhu kutzor katsii nii ba

agar tu balu kutzor tīi tsapashath

kutzorē tīi tsapilke be tīi haspitaalō war nii tilahaan

agar kutzorē tīi tsaplu azāa tu naajor hoṣhath aur axer tu marashath

Hey boy! Don't go near that dog!

If you do the dog will bite you.

The dog having bit you, we will not be able to take you to the hospital.

If the dog bites you, perhaps you will become sick and finally you will die.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu kutzor katsii balu te kutzor gii karaṣhath
A:

Q: kutzorē maṭu tsapilke te be gii karaṣhath
A:

Q: agar kutzorē maṭu tsaplu azāā gii hoṣhath
A:

Q: aur axer gii hoṣhath
A:

Admonition No.3

wo maṭu tu sina moi nii ba

agar tu sina moi balu azāā tu ulṭiyashath aur satēi maraṣhath

sina wii tso tiiz thu aur tso tu hōm thu

Hey boy! Don't go on the river bank.

If you go on the river bank, perhaps you will fall and die.
The river water is very fast and also very cold.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu sina moi balu azaa gii hoṣhath
A:

Q: sina wii gii she thu
A:

Admonition No.4

wo maṭu tu sina moi nii ba

sina moi tso xatanaak thu

sin maz ulṭilke te maash zan nii daharaan

maashe gei ya taho dehelke te tso bach hoṣhath

Hey boy! Don't go near the river bank.

The river bank is very dangerous.

When he falls into the river, then a man will not be able to survive.

When a man is able to hold onto a tree or a branch then he will be safe.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: maṭu sina moi gin nii balu

A:

Q: agar ek maasho sin man ulṭil ho te so gii karashath

A:

VOCABULARY

shar 'to break'
til 'to take'
mar 'to die'

moi 'bank' (of river)
sin 'river'
taho 'branch'
zan 'life'

axer 'lastly/finally'
tso 'very'
tiiz 'fast'
tu 'cold'
xatanaak 'dangerous'

bach 'save, be safe'

LESSON TWENTY-THREE chebliishō sabak

A STORY ABOUT VISITING - Practising the Past Tense

In this lesson, a long story is taken and broken up into parts so that you can hear it little by little and begin to understand it. After each section of the story, questions are asked for you to answer so that you get more practice in using the language. Finally the whole text is given so that you will listen to it for comprehension. The English translation of the story is given at the end of the lesson.

(As in natural language, the repetitions are not always identical.)

Section 1

1. bilaal mii margaleyō mii ban nihele dit
2. mii margaleyō mii ge mein che tu ba kwunii ēē
3. buṭ margaleyō asalaam walekum mein
4. me mein walekum asalaam
5. mii margaleyō min tapus kiir che tii gii haal thii
6. me mein che ma damāā thii
7. mii margaleyō mii ge mein che tu shēi tal bhei
8. te ma shēi tal bheṭh

Lines 1 and 2 are repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: mii margaleyō mii ge gii mein
A:

Lines 3 to 6 are repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: buṭ margaleyō min gii tapus kiir
A:

Q: me gii jawab dit
A:

Lines 7 and 8 are repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te ma gii tsiiz tal bheṭh
A:

Section 2

1. ek lak masum mii mishaar shei tal bheṭh
2. me tasii keraa ek kiitab dit
3. te me buṭ futō naa shas maṭu keraa mein
4. mii margaleyō muth shēi tal bheṭh thii aur be takalii den

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: shēi tal kaa bheṭhalāās

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me tasii keraa gii dit

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me shas masum keraa gii dit

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: mii margale gulaa bheṭh iilēis

A:

Q: be gii karāās

A:

Section 3

1. me ek zangō man ek masum pashil
2. shu masum suth bazelāās
3. shu masum rōs gii waxt shu masum rōs te shu gheriyū uthilgal zango tsuleis
4. masum gata suth ga

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me ek zangō man gii pashil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek gheriyū uthilgal gii karēis

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te masum gii hōn
A:

Section 4

1. muth shēi tal ek masum luwel ēis
2. tasii hom zor ēis
3. mosum garmiyāā āās lekīn so masum shīla hōs
4. aur tas tal lahiib galilēis

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: muth shēi tal kāā luwel ēis
A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: so masum gii holāās
A:

Lines 3 and 4 are repeated. Answer the question.

Q: tas tal gii galilēis
A:

Section 5

1. du kukō tu khāās aur ek tsail twii mishaar gandzil ēis
2. ek gheriyū tsailan chiir duēis

Part of line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: du kukō gii khāās
A:

The rest of line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek tsail gulaa gandzil ēis
A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek gheriyū gii karēis
A:

Section 6.

1. mii margale min tapus kiir che tu che pwein aa
2. me mein che aa ma che pwein
3. mii margale ek piala che ail
4. aur zo che pwe sharu kiir

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: mii margaleyo min gii tapus kiir

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: mii gii manil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: mii margale gii ail

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: aur zo gii pwe sharu kiir

A:

Section 7

1. te se mii keraa cheana pate gwel aur ek paleit daal ail
2. aur me gwel kheil
3. me gwel kha mutzilke mii margale mii ge mein che tu muth gwel khein aa
4. me ta margale keraa mein che shukriyaa ma chupel thii

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te so mii keraa cheana pate gii ail

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me gii kheil

A:

The first part of line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ma gii kha mutzilke

A:

The remainder of line 3 and all of line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me tã margaleyõ keraa gii mein

A:

Section: 8

1. ek genta patyo me tã margaleyõ keraa mein che hĩ mii ge ijaazat de
2. te ma uñigal me tã margaleyõ keraa mein che tĩ kohistẽ zib chichiyãã keraa shukriyaa
3. te ma tã bei baziige

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me gii manil

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te me gii manil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te ma gulu bazige

A:

The whole story comes next. Listen to it and try to understand it. Play it often for comprehension.

bilaal mii margaleyõ mii ban nihele dit / mii margaleyõ mii ge mein che tu ba kwunil ãẽ / but margaleyõ asalaam walekum mein / me mein walekum asalaam mii margaleyõ min tapus kiir che tii gii haal thii / me mein che ma damãã thii / mii margaleyõ mii gẽ mein che tu shẽi tal bheĩ / te ma shẽi tal bheĩ /

ek lak masum mii mishaar shẽi tal bheĩ / me tasii keraa ek kiitab dit / tas kiitab man futoããs / te me futo naa mañõ keraa mein / te mii margale ek muth shẽi tal bheĩ thii aur be takalii den /

me ek zangõ man ek masum pashil / so masum suth bazilaãs / shu masum rõs / gii waxt shu masum rõs te shu gheriyũ uñigal zangõ tsulẽis / masum gata suth ga

muth shẽi tal ek masum luwel ããs / tasii hõm zor eis / mosum garmiyaa ããs lekĩn so masum shila hos / aur tas tal lahiib galil eis /

du kukõ tu khããs aur ek tsail twii mishaar gandzil eĩs / ek gheriyũ tsailan chiir duẽis / me margaleyõ min tapus kiir che tu che pwein ãã / me mein che

aa ma che pwein / mii margale ek piala che ail aur zo che pwe sharu kiir /
 te se mii keraa cheana pate gwel aur ek paleit daal ail aur me gwel kheil /
 ma gwel kha mutzilke mii margele mii keraa mein che tu muth gwel khein aa /
 me ta margale keraa mein che shukriyaa ma chupel thii /

ek genta patyo me ta margaleyo keraa mein che hii mii ge ijaazat dii /
 te ma utligal me ta margaleyo keraa mein che tii kohiste zib chichiyaa keraa
 shukriyaa / te ma ta bei baziige

English translation

In the morning I went to visit my friend. My friend said to me, "Come in."
 All (my) friends said "Asalam walekum." I said, "Walekum asalam."
 My friend asked me, "Are you well?" I said, "I am well."
 My friend said to me, "Sit on the bed." Then I sat on the bed.
 A small child sat down beside me. I gave him a book. In the book were
 pictures. Then I said the names of the pictures.
 Then my friend sat on another bed and we had a conversation.

I saw a child in a cradle. The child was sleeping. The child cried. When this
 child cried, then a woman having risen rocked the cradle. The child went back
 to sleep.

On another bed lay a child. She had a fever. The weather was hot but the child
 was shivering. And she had a bed cover over her.

Two hens ate crumbs and a goat was tied to a house pole. A woman milked the
 goat. My friend asked me, "You will drink tea?" I said, "Yes I'll drink
 tea." My friend brought a cup of tea and we began to drink tea.
 Then, after tea, she brought roti and a plate of daal and I ate the food.
 When I finished eating the food my friend said to me, "You will eat more
 food?" I said to my friend, "Thank you. I am full."

One hour later I said to my friend, "Please give me permission now."
 Then having risen I said to my friend, "Thank you for teaching me Kohistani."
 Then I went home..

VOCABULARY

bazil	'lie' (participle)	futo	'photo/picture'
dueis	'milk' (past)	kiitab	'book'
gandzil	'tie up' (participle)	lahiib	'bed cover'
luwel	'lie down'	shei	'bed'
pashil	'see' (participle)	zango	'cradle'
ros	'cry' (past)	twil	'house pole'
suth	'sleep' (past)		
takalii den	'converse'	kwun	'inside'
tsuleis	'rock' (past)		
tapus kar	'to answer'		

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR tsaurubiishō sabak

WEATHER

Here are three short dialogues about the weather.

Dialogue 1

ek maash:	aaz tsei garmii thii
muth maasha mein:	(gin) che aaz dis garmiyāā mosum thu
samut maashe mein che:	aaz azāā azh dashath gin che azhii tsap hu thu
pat maashe mein che:	aaz azh nii den gin che az sugaa tsap nii hu thu
One man	It's very hot today.
Another man said:	Because these days it is the hot season.
First man said:	Perhaps it will rain today because there are rain clouds.
The other man said:	It won't rain today because the clouds are not good for rain.

Each line is said slowly. Listen and repeat.

Take the part of the second man in the dialogue.

1: aaz tsei garmii thii

2:

1: aaz azāā azh dashath gin che azhii tsap hu thu

2:

Now reverse roles.

1:

2: aaz dis garmiyāā mosum thu

1:

2: aaz azh nii den gin che azh sugaa tsap nii hu thu

Dialogue 2

ek maashe mein che:	aaz tso tu thu
muth maashe mein che:	aa wakei (che) shu mosum tua thu aur noshei ke khanō tal hiū hōm de the
samut maashe mein che:	aaz me tse baku! baku! zor sha the gin che aaz ma

tso shila hōs

One man said:

Another man said:

The first man said:

It's very cold today.

Yes, that's right! This is cold weather and in the morning snow fell on the mountain.

Today I am wearing thick clothes because I am shivering a lot.

Each part of dialogue is said slowly for you to repeat.

Dialogue 3

ek maashe mein che: aaz tso azh de the

muth maashe mein che: aa wakei aaz tso azh de the gin che khanun wil
nikei thu aur rod blaak hu the

samuth maashe mein che: aa agar rod blaak hulu te musaafarō keraa takliif hōn

One man said:

Another man said:

The first man said:

There is a lot of rain today.

Yes, indeed! Today there is so much rain that it will fall on the mountains and the road will be blocked.

Yes. If the road is blocked then it will be difficult for travellers.

Fill in the responses.

ek maashe mein che:

muth maashe mein che:

samuth maashe mein che:

VOCABULARY

aaz	'today'
aaz din	'nowadays'
azh	'rain'
hiu	'snow/ice'
khan	'mountain'
musaafar	'travel'
tsap	'cloud'

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KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

To be used with recorded cassette set.

Pre-publication Draft

Not to be quoted or copied without author's consent.

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INTRODUCTION

This is an introductory course in Kohistani, in particular, the form of the language spoken around Pattan in Kohistan. This handbook is to be used in conjunction with taped lessons, and is not designed to be used on its own.

THE AIM OF THE LESSONS

This course has been prepared for the language learner who cannot initially use a bilingual approach to learning Kohistani. For example, a woman who spends her time with the women in their houses will find herself in a largely a monolingual situation. A man learning Kohistani can usually work bilingually through Urdu. If you do not have the skills to begin to learn a language monolingually, then these lessons are for you. They aim to help you to grasp enough Kohistani to be able to use it when talking to Kohistani people. Men can use this course as well. Distinctions in gender on verbs is given in both masculine and feminine forms until the learner is used to the differences.

I must stress that this course is only introductory, aimed at giving you enough language to go on learning it yourself with Kohistani speakers. There are no short cuts in learning to speak a language well. It is presumed that you, the learner, will consciously expand your language speaking ability over time in contact with Kohistani speakers.

A WORD ABOUT THE LESSONS

I have deliberately kept the new information in lessons to a manageable unit. Thus the steps are easy, without a great memory load. It is essential that you repeat aloud after every utterance on the tapes, and to practise a lesson until you are confident you can use that unit of language well. Move onto a new lesson only when the previous one is known. The amount of time you will spend on one lesson depends on you and how much time you need individually to learn it. Some lessons are longer than others because there is a lot of practice included. Do not skip over anything. You will find you will need all this basic information in speaking with Kohistani women. Lessons 11 and 12 are slanted towards medical workers. However they are relevant to everyone and they are elementary. Don't avoid them as they introduce some body parts which you will need to know. Women talk about their health so you will need to know how to respond.

The speaker on the cassettes is Anayatullah, a young man from Pattan. He has helped me greatly in preparing these lessons. I also wish to thank his sisters and other relatives who persevered with my attempts at monolingual learning in their home.

A WORD ABOUT THE LANGUAGE DATA

All the material used in these lessons has been checked for accuracy, but that does not mean that there are no errors and I do not claim that this is the final form of the lessons. If you discover errors in the data, please make note of them and let me know. Also if you have ideas for improving the lessons, please let me know them also. You, as the user of the lessons, have valuable input into their improvement.

Long vowels are indicated by a double letter eg, gulaa

Retroflexion (backing) of consonants is indicated by a dot under the letter eg, ṭ

Nasalization is indicated by a tilde above the vowel eg, õ

You can work out the value of all the other letters by listening to the tapes.

The cassette tapes were recorded in less than ideal conditions, but the noises in the background are genuine Kohistani noises! I wish you every success in learning Kohistani.

Carol Morris

September, 1990

LESSON ONE

samuth sabak

GREETINGS

The first group of utterances are at normal speaking pace. Listen to this over and over to tune into the language.

Greeting: asalaam walekum Moslem greeting and response

Response: walekum asalaam

Question: tīī gīi haal thīī How are you?

Response: mā damāā thīī I am well.

Question: tīī yēī gīi haal thīī How is your mother?

Response: mīī yāā damāā thīī My mother is well.

Question: tīī abēī gīi haal thīī How is your father?

Response: mīī abāā damāā thu My father is well.

Question: tsei buṭṭō gīi haal thīī How is everyone? (the family)

Response: be buṭṭ damāā the We are all well.

Now each new expression is taken separately and repeated slowly three times. You are to respond by repeating each expression in the space given to you on the tape.

1. asalaam walekum
walekum asalaam
2. tĩĩ gii haal thii
3. ma damāa thii
4. tĩĩ gii haal thii
ma damāa thu (man answering)
5. tĩĩ yēĩ gii haal thii
6. mii yaa damāa thii
7. tĩĩ abēĩ gii haal thii
8. mii abaa damāa thu
9. tsēĩ buṭō gii haal thii
10. be buṭ damāa the

This next section is for you to respond to without hearing the expression first. Do not go on to this until you have learnt the expressions well.

1. How is your mother?
2. How is your father?
3. How is everyone?
4. My mother is well.
5. My father is well.
6. We are all well.

This section is to test your response. You are given the word and you have to ask "How is your?"

1. father
2. mother
3. everyone

For the next three words, respond with the answer to the question.

1. father
2. mother

Finally the whole unit of speech is recorded at normal speed. Practise by listening and speak along with the words. When you can do it quickly you have mastered Lesson 1.

VOCABULARY

mīī 'my'
 tīī 'your' (sing)
 tsēī 'your' (pl)
 be 'we'

yaa 'mother'
 abaa 'father'
 haal 'health'

 thīī 'is' (f)
 thu (m)
 the (pl)

gīī 'how'
 damāā 'well'
 but 'all'

NOTES

1. Inflected forms.

yaa 'mother', abaa 'father', and but 'all' change form when used in a phrase. Note how they change.

2. Verbs

Verbs agree with their subjects in person and number. Notice the feminine, masculine and plural forms of the verb 'to be'.

3. thīī

Individuals differ in the way they say this word. Some say chīī and others say thīī. I have chosen to write it as thīī to follow the pattern of thu and the. You will pronounce it as the person you are speaking with pronounces it.

LESSON TWO

duyō sabak

Asking "What is this?" and "What is that?"

The expression is given first at normal speed. Listen often to tune into the language.

shu gii thu What is this?

shu kukwii thii It is a hen.

shu gii thu What is this?

shu baangii thu It is a cock.

Each new expression is said for you to repeat three times.

shu gii thu
shu kukwii thii

shu gii thu
shu baangii thu

Four more animal names are introduced. Repeat as before.

shu gii thu
shu beru thu It is a sheep.

shu gii thu
shu tshail thii It is a goat.

shu gii thu
shu pishu thii It is a cat.

shu gii thii**
shu gaa thii It is a cow.

**If you know the gender of the object, you can ask using the appropriate form of the verb. You can use the masculine form thu if you don't know the gender.

In the next section the name of the animal is given. You respond with the answer "It is a" Then listen to the Kohistani and repeat it again.

	(your answer)	(LISTEN)	(REPEAT)
cow			
cat			
sheep			
hen			
cock			
goat			

The next section introduces the plural "these". Plural forms of the names of the animals are also given, and the plural form of the verb.

shēi gil the

What are these?

shēi gae the

These are cows.

shēi gil the

shēi tshel the

These are goats.

shēi gil the

shēi kukō the

These are hens.

shēi gil the

shēi berō the

These are sheep.

shēi gil the

shēi pishō the

These are cats.

The next section introduces "that" piishu. It acts like shu. Respond when the animal name is given.

	piishu gii thu	What is that?
cow	piishu gaa thii	That is a cow.

	piishu gii thu
hen	piishu kukwii thii

	piishu gii thu
goat	piishu tshail thii

	piishu gii thu
cat	piishu pishu thii

	piishu gii thu
cock	piishu baangii thu

	piishu gii thu
sheep	piishu beru thu

The next section introduces the plural "those" piishei

	piishei gii the	What are those?
cows	piishei gae the	

	piishei gii the
sheep	piishei berõ the

	piishei gii the
hens	piishei kukõ the

	piishei gii the
goats	piishei tshel the

In the next section you are asked a question and then given the cue word. Answer the questions using that word in Kohistani. Listen to the answer and repeat it.

shu gii thu	cat
piishu gii thu	cow
shēi gii the	goats
piishēi gii the	hens
shu gii thu	cock
piishu gii thu	hen
piishēi gii the	sheep
shu gii thu	sheep

VOCABULARY

beru	'sheep' (m)	[berō]	shu	'this'
kukwii	'hen'	[kukō]	piishu	'that'
baangii	'cock'	[kukō]	shēi	'that'
pishu	'cat' (f)	[pishō]	piishēi	'those'
gaa	'cow' (f)	[gae]	pii on its own means 'over there'	
tshail	'goat' (f)	[tshel]		

NOTES

1. Plurals of Nouns

Notice that the plural is not formed in a regular fashion. You will have to learn the plural of each noun to begin with.

LESSON THREE

cheyō sabak

What is you name?"

The group of expressions is said quickly and then broken up for you to repeat them.

Statement: mii naa anayatullah thu

Question: tīī naa gii thu

Response: mii naa akbar thu

mii naa anayatullah thu
tīī naa gii thu
mii naa akbar thu

2. Statement: mii naa Helga thu

Question: tīī naa gii thu

Response: mii naa sahela thu

mii naa helga thu
tīī naa gii thu
mii naa sahela thu

3. Question: asii naa gii thu

Response: asii naa jaaved thu

asii naa gii thu
asii naa jaaved thu

4. Question: asii naa gii thu

Response: asii naa biibii thu

asii naa gii thu
asii naa biibii thu

5. Question: pii asii naa gii thu

Response: pii asii naa akbar thu

pii asii naa gii thu
pii asii naa akbar thu

"My name is Anayatullah."

"What is your name?"

"My name is Akbar."

"My name is Helga."

"What is your name?"

"My name is Sahela."

"What is his name?"

"His name is Javed."

"What is her name?"

"Her name is Bibi."

"What is that one's name?"

"That one's name is Akbar."

SOME FEMALE RELATIVES

1. Question: shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii yaa thii "This is my mother."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii yaa thii
2. shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 shu mii bheṭu thii "This is my sister."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii bheṭu thii
3. Question: shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii maphu thii "This is my mother's sister."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii maphu thii
4. shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 shu mii phayu thii "This is my father's sister."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii phayu thii
5. Question: shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii dhii thii "This is my daughter."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii dhii thii

The next section requires you to answer the question using the words given.

shu kãa thii	my mother	(your response)
shu kãa thii	my sister	
shu kãa thii	my mother's sister	
shu kãa thii	my father's sister	
shu kãa thii	my daughter	

SOME MALE RELATIVES

1. Question: shu kãa thu "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii abaa thu "This is my father."
 h
 h
 shu kãa thu
 shu mii abaa thu
2. Question: shu kãa thu "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii puch thu "This is my son."
 shu kãa thu
 shu mii puch thu
3. Question: shu kãa thu "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mi zhaatu thu "This is my brother."
 2
 shu kãa thu
 shu mi zhaatu thu
4. Question: shu kãa thu "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii pichaa thu "This is my father's brother."
 shu kãa thu
 shu mi pichaa thu
5. Question: shu kãa thu "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii momaa thu "This is my mother's brother."
 3
 shu kãa thu
 shu mi momaa thu

The next section requires you to answer the questions using the words given.

shu kãa thu	my father	(your response)
shu kãa thu	my son	
shu kãa thu	my mother's brother	
shu kãa thu	my father's brother	
shu kãa thu	my brother	

Next, the names of the relatives are given, followed by the Kohistani response. Respond when you are given the English cue.

brother	zhaa
sister	bheṭu
mother's sister	maphu
mother's brother	momaa
daughter	dhii
son	puch
father's brother	pichaa
father's sister	phayu

VOCABULARY

naa	'name'	momaa	'mother's brother'	asii	'his/her'
bheṭu	'sister'	phayu	'father's sister'	kaa	'who' ^{sho-ḥ}
dhii	'daughter'	pichaa	'father's brother'	pil	'that one' ^{be kaa} I think
zhaa	'brother'	puch	'son'		
maphu	'mother's brother'				

NOTES

1. People don't usually like you to ask them their names outright. Offer your own name first. It is easier to ask a third person the name of someone.
2. A woman often will not say her husband's name.
3. A boy is often called puch even if he is not the son of the person speaking.
4. In the expression, "What is your name?", the masculine form of the verb is used because the subject of the sentence is naa 'name'.

LESSON FOUR tsaurõ sabak

VISITING

The following are some expressions used when you visit. They are in conversational units.

1. Greeting: tñi gii haal thii "How are you?"
- Response: ma damãa thii "I'm well."
- Invitation: bhei "Sit down."
- Response: shukriyaa "Thank you."

There is only one new expression here. Repeat it.

bhei

2. Invitation: tu che pwein ãã ***"You will drink tea, won't you?"
- Response: ãã ma che pwein ***"Yes, I'll drink tea."
- (**Literally, "You drink tea?" "Yes, I drink tea.")
- Invitation: che pu - muth che pu "Drink tea! Drink more tea!"
- Response: ma muth che nii pwein "I won't drink more tea."
- tu che pwein ãã
- ãã ma che pwein
- che pu - muth che pu
- ma muth che nii pwein

If you want more tea, then you say,

ãã ma muth che pwein

"Yes, I'll drink more tea."

Respond to the invitation:

tu che pwein ãã

muth che pu (negative answer)

muth che pu (positive answer)

ãã ma muth che pwein

ma muth che nii pwein

ãã ma muth che pwein

3. Invitation: tu gwel khein ãã "You will eat some food?"
 Response: ãã ma gwel khein "Yes, I'll have some food."
 Invitation: gwel khaa "Eat the food!"
 Response: shu gwel tsei sugai thii "This food is very tasty."
 tu gwel khein aa
 aa ma gwel khein
 gwel khaa
 shu gwel tsei sugai thii

Using the last expression, you can substitute different foods for gwel

- shu masu tso sugaa thu This meat is very tasty.
 shu daal tso sugaa thu This daal is very tasty.
 shu bendii tsei sugai thii This bindi is very tasty.
 shei bangaaraa tsei sugai the This eggplant is very tasty.*
 shei tamaatra tsei sugaa the This tomato is very tasty.**

* eggplant is plural, feminine

** tomato is plural, masculine

4. Invitation: muth gwel khaa "Eat more food!"
 Response: ma gwel khagale ii thii (f) "I have already eaten."
 ma gwel khagale ii thu (m) (You ate before you came.)
 Invitation: muth gwel khaa "Eat more food!"
 Response: nei ma chupel thii (f) "No, I am full."
 nei ma chupel thu (m)

muth gwel khaa
 ma gwel khagale ii thii
 ma gwel khagale ii thu
 nei ma chupel thii
 nei ma chupel thu

Provide the answers to the following:

- muth gwel khaa (chupel) (your answer)
 muth gwel khaa (khagale) (your answer)

A final expression:

hfi mii ge ijaazat de

"May I go now?" (Now give me permission to go)

Finally, review the lesson.

Q: tfi gii haal thii
bhei
tu che pwein aa
muth che pwein aa
tu gwel khein aa
muth gwel khaa

Response: aa ma damaa thii
shukriyaa
aa ma che pwein
aa ma muth che pwein
aa ma muth gwel khein
nei ma chupel thu

Respond with the expression for taking your leave.

ijaazat

VOCABULARY

bhei 'sit' (imperative)
khaa 'eat' (imperative)
pu 'drink' (imperative)
khein 'eat' (present, feminine)
pwein 'drink' (present, feminine)
khagale 'having eaten'

che 'tea'
gwel 'food/roti'
masu 'meat'
daal 'daal/lentils'
bendi 'bindi'
bangaaraa 'eggplant'

tu 'you'
ma 'I'
mii ge 'to me'

aa 'question marker at end of sentence'
aa 'yes' (in response to a question)

muth 'more'
nii 'no/not'
nei 'no' (response)
chupel 'full'
hfi 'now'

tso 'very' (masculine)
tsei 'very' (all other genders)
suga 'tasty/good' (masculine)
sugei 'tasty/good' (all other genders)

NOTES

1. ma gwel khagale ii thii literally means 'Having eaten food, I came.' The participle is used often in Kohistani. There are more examples later in the lessons.

2. Notice how the adjectives tso 'big' and suga 'good' vary.

LESSON FIVE pāazō sabak

How Many? Numbers 1-10

Question: tñi katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: mii pāaz masma the

I have five children.

tñi katuk masma the
mii pāaz masma the

Question: tñi katuk pucha the

How many sons do you have?

Response: mii čaa pucha the

I have three sons.

tñi katuk pucha the
mii čaa pucha the

Question: tñi katuk dhiya thii

How many daughters do you have?

Response: mii du dhiya thii

I have two daughters.

tñi katuk dhiya thii
mii du dhiya thii

Question: tñi katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: (1) mii ek masum thu

I have one (male) child.

(2) mii ek puch thu

I have one son.

(3) mii ek dhii thii

I have one daughter.

tñi katuk masma the
mii ek masum thu
mii ek puch thu
mii ek dhii thii

Numbers 1 to 10. Listen, then repeat.

1 ek	6 shō
2 du	7 saath
3 chaa	8 aath
4 tsaur	9 nau
5 pāāz	10 desh

Response Drill. Respond with the full answer, substituting the number given.

tīī katuk masma the (ek)

tīī katuk masma the (du)

tīī katuk masma the (chaa)

tīī katuk masma the (tsaur)

tīī katuk masma the (pāāz)

If you are single, you can use the following responses.

Question: tīī katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: mīī masma nīī the

I have no children.

Question: gin

Why?

Response: ma ziyal karil nīī thīī

I am not married.

tīī katuk masma the

mīī masma nīī the

gin

ma ziyal karil nīī thīī

VOCABULARY

masum 'child'
masma 'children'

dhiī 'daughter'
dhiyaa 'daughters'

katuk 'how many'

gin 'why'

ek 'one'
du 'two'
ḥaa 'three'
tsaur 'four'
pāāz 'five'
shō 'six'
saath 'seven'
aath 'eight'
nau 'nine'
desh 'ten'

LESSON SIX şeyō sabak

This is my family. mii xandaana the

It is good to have a family photograph, or several photographs, to use whenever you visit people, especially for the first time. The following text contains much that you will need in talking about your family. Listen to the text often until it becomes comprehensible to you.

mii xandaan man du bheṭi thii aur du zhado the

In my family are two sisters and two brothers (excluding me).

ma buṭō ghei thii

I am the oldest. (f)

mii du bheṭo ziyal karil thii

My two sisters are married.

mii leker bheṭo masma nii the

My little sister has no children.

mii buṭō leker bheṭo du masma the -
du dhiyaa thii

My youngest sister has two children - two daughters.

mii ghe zhado ziyal karel thu

My big brother is married.

tasii du masma the - ek puch aur ek dhii thii

He has two children - a son and a daughter.

mii leker zhaṭu hom ziyal karel thu

My little brother is married also.

tasii tsaur masma the - ḥaa pucha the aur
ek dhii thii

He has four children - three sons and one daughter.

Practice No.1 Repeat after each utterance.

mii du bheṭō ek zhaṭu thu

I have two sisters and one brother.

mii ek bheṭu aur ḥaa zhaṭō the

I have one sister and three brothers.

be tsaur zhaṭō aur ḥaa bheṭō the

We have 4 brothers and 3 sisters.

mii ek bheṭu ek zhatu thu

I have one sister and one brother.

Practice No.2

shu mii ghei zhaṭu thu	This is my big brother.
shu mii manzwai zhaṭu the	This is my middle brother.
shu mii buṭṭṭ लेकर zhaṭu thu	This is my youngest brother.
shu mii ghei zhaṭu thu	
shu mii manzwai zhaṭu thu	
shu mii buṭṭṭ लेकर zhaṭu thu	
shu mii ghei bheṭu thii	This is my oldest sister.
shu mii manzwai bheṭu thii	This is my middle sister.
shu mii buṭṭṭ लेकर bheṭu thii	This is my youngest sister.
shu mii buṭṭṭ ghei bheṭu thii	
shu mii manzwai bheṭu thii	
shu mii buṭṭṭ लेकर bheṭu thii	

Practice No.3. Listen to the full text many times.

shei futo mii xandaana the
 mii xandaan man du bheṭṭṭ thii aur du zhaṭṭṭ the
 ma buṭṭṭ ghei thii
 mii du bheṭṭṭ ziyal karel thii
 mii लेकर bheṭṭṭ masma nii the
 mii buṭṭṭ लेकर bheṭṭṭ du masma the - du dhii thii
 mii ghei zhaṭṭṭ ziyal karel thu
 tasii du masma the - ek puch aur ek dhii thii
 mii लेकर zhaṭṭṭ hōm ziyal karel thu
 tasii tsaur masma the - chaa pucha the aur ek dhii thii

A further expression to use.

shu mii bheṭṭṭ xavaan thu	This is my sister's husband.
shu mii zhaṭṭṭ gheru thii	This is my brother's wife.
shu mii bheṭṭṭ xavaan thu	
shu mii zhaṭṭṭ gheru thii	

VOCABULARY

xandaan	'family'	gho	'big'	man	'in'
xavaan	'husband'	ghei	'big' (in phrase)	aur	'and'
gheru	'wife/woman'	buṭō ghei	'oldest'	hom	'also'
futo	'photograph'	lek	'small'		
		buṭō leker	'smallest'		
tasii	'to him/her'	manzwal	'middle'		

NOTES

1. lek 'small' changes its form in use with nouns. Notice the changes, especially in the construction buṭō leker 'smallest'.
2. gho 'big' also changes. Note the two other forms ghei and ghe.

LESSON SEVEN saathō sabak

"How old are you?"

Numbers 11-30

Question: asii katuk kaala umor thii

How old is she?

Response: asii agaalesh kaala umor thii

She is eleven years old.

asii katuk kaala umor thii
asii agaalesh kaala umor thii

Question: tu katuk kaal thii (f)

How old are you?

Response: mii duiibiish kaala umor thii (f)

I am 22 years old.

tu katuk kaal thii
mii duiibiish kaala umor thii

Question: tu katuk kaal thu

How old are you?

Response: ma duiibiish kaal thu

I am 22 years old.

tu katuk kaal thu
ma duiibiish kaal thu

Question: tīi yaa katuk kaal thii

How old is your mother?

Response: mii yaa deshuchebiish kaal thii

My mother is 70 years old.

tīi yaa katuk kaal thii
mii yaa deshuchebiish kaal thii(This example is given only for
illustration at this stage.)

Numbers 11-20. Listed once at fast speed then three times slowly.

11 agaalesh

16 shōesh

12 duaalesh

17 sataalesh

13 chēgolesh

18 aaṭaalesh

14 tsandesh

19 aambiish

15 pāāzaalesh

20 biish

Question: asii katuk kaala umor thu

How old is he/she?

Question: u katuk kaal thu

How old is he/she? **

asii katuk kaala umor thu

u katuk kaal thu

Answer the questions.

Q: u katuk kaal thu (duaaalesh) A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (tsandesh) A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (shōesh) A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (aṭhaalesh) A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (biish) A:

Q: asii katuk kaala umor thu (agaalesh) A:

Q: asii umor katuk kaal thu (chegolesh) A:

Q: asii umor katuk kaal thu (pāāzaalesh) A:

Q: asii umor katuk kaala thu (sataalesh) A:

Q: asii umor katuk kaala thu (ambiish) A:

Numbers 21-30

21	ekubiish	26	shōibiish
22	duibiish	27	saatubiish
23	chēibiish	28	aāṭhubiish
24	tsaurubiish	29	nauibiish
25	pāāzubiish	30	deshubiish

Answer the questions.

Q: tñi katuk kaala umor thii

How old are you?

Q: tu katuk kaal thu

How old are you? (short form)

tu katuk kaal thu

(dubiiish)

tu katuk kaal thu

(tsaurubiiish)

tu katuk kaal thu

(shõibiish)

tu katuk kaal lthu

(aatubiiish)

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(ekubiiish)

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(cheibiish)

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(pãazubiiish)

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(saatubiiish)

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(nauibiish)

Respond this time with only the English cue.

tii dhii katuk kaala umor thii

(17)

tii dhii katuk kaala umor thii

(23)

tii puche katuk kaala umor thii

(14)

tii bheṭo katuk kaala umor thii

(24)

tii zhaaṭu katuk kaala umor thii

(18)

tii puche katuk kaala umor thii

(15)

tii zhaaṭe katuk kaala umor thii

(19)

tii bheṭo katuk kaala umor thii

(11)

VOCABULARY

katuk 'how many'

kaal 'year'
umor 'age'asii 'to him/her'
u 'he/she'
tu 'you'
tīl 'to you'

11 agaalesh
12 duaalesh
13 chegolesh
14 tsandesh
15 pāāzalesh
16 shōesh
17 sataalesh
18 aaṭaalesh
19 aambiish
20 biish

21 ekubiish
22 duibiish
23 cheibiish
24 tsaurubiish
25 pāāzubiish
26 shōibiish
27 satubiish
28 aatubiish
29 nauibiish
30 deshubiish

NOTES

- ** There are two ways to ask "How old is he/she". One literally means: 'to him how many years age is' and the other: 'he how many years is'.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | ma kohistē zib chichein | I'm learning Kohistani. (f) |
| | ma kohistē zib chichaan | I'm learning Kohistani. (m) |
| | ma kohistē zib chichein | |
| | ma kohistē zib chichaan | |
| 2. | gata mana | Say it again. |
| | suplo mana | Say it slowly. |
| | gata mana | |
| | suplo mana | |
| 3. | tii zib chichiyāā shukriyaa | Thank you for teaching me your language. |
| 4. | ma kohistē zib porzein | I understand Kohistani. (f) |
| | ma kohistē zib porzaan | I understand Kohistani. (m) |
| | ma kohistē zib nii porzein | I don't understand Kohistani. (f) |
| | ma kohistē zib nii porzaan | I don't understand Kohistani. (m) |
| | ma kohistē zib kam kam porzein | I understand a little Kohistani. (f) |
| | ma kohistē zib kam kam porzaan | I understand a little Kohistani. (m) |
| | ma kohistē zib kam kam manhein | I can speak a little Kohistani. (f) |
| | ma kohistē zib kam kam manhaan | I can speak a little Kohistani. (m) |
| 5. | tu mii ge kohistē zib chichiyāan aa | Will you teach me the Kohistani language? |
| | mii ge muthe kohistē zib chichein thii | I want to learn more Kohistani |
| | mii ge kohistē zib chichō pakar thii | I want to learn Kohistani well. |

Answer the questions.

tu kohistẽ zib porzein ãã

tu kohistẽ zib manhein ãã

tu kohistẽ zib porzein ãã

(1)

(2)

(3)

tu kohistẽ zib manhein ãã

(1)

(2)

(3)

VOCABULARY

zib 'language/tongue'

mana 'say' (imperative)

manein 'speak' (present)

gata 'again'

manhein 'able to speak' (present)

suplo 'slowly'

porzein 'understand' (present)

pakar 'well/better'

chichein 'learn' (present)

muth 'more'

chichiyaa 'teach'

NOTES

1. manhein. The h insertion is the 'able to' part of the construction.

2. The present tense endings are ein (f) and aan (m).

LESSON NINE nauṓ sabak

NUMBERS 31-40

31	agaaleshubiish	36	tsaur kam dubiish
32	duaaleshubiish	37	ḥaa kam dubiish
33	ḥegoleshubiish	38	du kam dubiish
34	tsandeshubiish	39	ek kam dubiish
35	pāāz kam du biish	40	dubiish

Answer the questions.

tīī katuk kaala umor thii	(agaaleshubiish)
tīī katuk kaala umor thii	(tsaur kam dubiish)
tīī zhaaṭṭe katuk kaala umor thii	(duaaleshubiish)
tīī bheṭu katuk kaala umor thii	(pāāz kam dubiish)
tīī xavaan katuk kaala umor thii	(du kam dubiish)
tīī gherē katuk kala umor thii	(ḥegoleshubiish)

Numbers up to 100 in tens. You can work out the other numbers from them. See NOTES at the end of the lesson for guidance.

50	deshudubiish
60	ḥebiish
70	deshuchebiish
80	tsaurbiish
90	deshutsaurbiish
100	shol

Answer the questions.

tīī yēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(deshudubiīsh)
tīī abēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(agaaleshudubiīsh)
tīī momēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(dualeshudubiīsh)
tīī phayū katuk kaala umor thīī	(chegoleshudubiīsh)
tīī maphēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(tsansudubiīsh)
tīī pichēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(pāaz kam chabiīsh)
tīī abēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(tsaur kam chabiīsh)
tīī yēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(cha kam chabiīsh)
tīī momēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(du kam dubiīsh)
tīī phayū katuk kaala umor thīī	(ek kam chabiīsh)

Some more relationship terms.

mother's mother	gheyaa	father's father	ghomba
father's mother	gheyaa	mother's father	ghomba

Answer the questions.

tīī gheyaa katuk kaal thīī	(chabiīsh)
tīī ghomba katuk kaal thu	(pāazuchabiīsh)
tīī gheyēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(deshuchabiīsh)
tīī ghombēī katuk kaala umor thīī	(satuchabiīsh)

VOCABULARY

ghomba	grandfather	31	agaaleshubiish	50	deshudubiish
		32	duaaleshubiish	60	chebiish
gheyaa	grandmother	33	cpegoleshubiish	70	deshu ^u chebiish
		34	tsandeshubiish	80	tsaurbiish
		35	pāaz kam dubiish	90	deshutsaurbiish
		36	tsaur kam dubiish	100	shol
		37	chaa kam dubiish		
		38	du kam bubiish		
		39	ek kam dubiish		
		40	dubiish		

NOTES

1. Although it is technically possible to count in a systematic pattern past 34, the usual way is to relate to the next ten. Thus pāaz kam dubiish instead of pāazaleshubiish.

2. $30 = 10 + 20$ $50 = 10 + 40$ $70 = 10 + 60$ $90 = 10 + 80$
 $40 = 2 \times 20$ $60 = 3 \times 20$ $80 = 4 \times 20$

Intermediate numbers follow the regular pattern.

LESSON TEN deshō sabak

WHERE?

Q: tu gulaa ii thu

Where are you coming? (m)

A: ma paṭaan ii thu

I'm coming to Pattan.

Q: tu gulaa ii thii

Where are you coming? (f)

A: ma paṭaan ii thii

I'm coming to Pattan.

Q: tu gulaa ii thu

Where are you coming? (m)

A: ma qalandabaadaan ii thu

I'm coming to Qalandarabad.

Answer the questions.

tu gulaa ii thii

(paṭaan)

tu gulaa ii thii

(qalandarabaad)

tu gulaa ii thii

(kamila)

Q: tîi baa gulaa thu

Where is your house?

A: mii baa paṭaan maz thu

My house is in Pattan.

Q: tîi baa gulaa thu

Where is your house?

A: mii baa qalandarabaad maz thu

My house is in Qalandarabad.

Answer the questions.

tîi baa gulaa thu

(qalandarabaad)

tîi baa gulaa thu

(paṭaan)

Q: tus kara hin gulaa the Where do you live?

A: be kara hin kolei maz the We live in Kolei.

Q: tus kara hin gulaa the Where do you live?

A: be kara hin paalasa maz the We live in Palas.

Answer the questions.

tus kara hin gulaa the (qalandarabaad)

tus kara hin gulaa the (paṭaan)

tus kara hin gulaa the (kolei)

Q: tu gulu biin Where are you going? (f)

A: ma kamilii biin I'm going to Komilla (f)

Q: tu gulu ben Where are you going? (m)

A: ma kamilii ben I'm going to Komilla (m)

Answer the questions.

tu gulu biin (qalandaarabaad)

tu gulu biin (paṭaan)

Q: tu gulu biin Where are you going?

A: hīi ma tā bei biin I'm going to my house now.

Answer the questions.

tu hīi gulu ben (kamili)

tu hīi gulu ben (pataan)

tu hīi gulu ben (ta bei)

VOCABULARY

gulaa 'where'
hfi 'now'
man/maz 'in'

tā 'my'
tus 'you' (pl)

ii 'come'
ii thii/thu present continuous
ben 'go' (m)
biin 'go' (f)

NOTES

1. baa 'house' changes in context.
2. Notice how gulaa changes to gulu before biin/ben.

LESSON ELEVEN agaaleshō sabak

MEDICAL (1)

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

What is your problem?

A: mii daan shilaan

My tooth aches.

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii kaan shilaan

My ear aches.

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii marii shilein

My throat aches.

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii anchi shilein

My eye aches.

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii but badan shilaan

My whole body aches.

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(daan)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(kaan)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(anchi)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(marii)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

(but badan)

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii - basha

Where is the pain? Show (me).

A: mii dan man zhukh thii

The pain is in my teeth.

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii kaan man zhukh thii

The pain is in my ear.

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii marii man zhukh thii

The pain is in my throat.

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii anchi man zhukh thii

The pain is in my eye.

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

(anchii)

tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

(daan)

tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

(marii)

tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

(kaan)

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

Where is your pain?

A: mii wer man zhukh thii

The pain is in my stomach.

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii shisha maz zhukh thii

The pain is in my head.

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii daa man zhukh thii

The pain is in my back.

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii pheya man zhukh thii

The pain is in my shoulder.

Q: tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii hiigut man zhukh thii

The pain is in my chest.

Answer the questions.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii | (wer) |
| tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii | (daa) |
| tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii | (shish) |
| tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii | (hiigut) |
| tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii | (pheya) |

VOCABULARY

takliif	'problem'	aŋchi	'eye'		
zhukh	'pain'	badan	'body'		
		daa	'back'		
shilein	'aches' (f)	daan	'tooth'	dan	'teeth'
shilaan	(m)	hiigut	'chest'		
		kaan	'ear'	kan	'ears'
		marii	'throat'		
		pheya	'shoulder'		
		shisha	'head'		
		wer	'stomach'		

LESSON TWELVE dualeshō sabak

MEDICAL (2)

Q: tīī ge gīī takliif thu

A: hīī mīī ge zor thīī

Q: tīī ge gīī takliif thu

A: bilaal mīī ge zor ēīs

Answer the question.

(hīī) tīī ge gīī takliif thu

hīī tīī ge gīī takliif thu

Q: tīī ge gīī takliif thu

A: mīī wer man zhukh thīī

Q: tīī wer man zhukh kalna pate thīī

A: gwel keina pate mīī wer man
zhukh thīī

Another way of saying this:

Q: tīī wer maz/man* kalna pate zhukh
īī thīī

A: gwel keina pate mīī wer man zhukh
īī thīī

* man and maz are often interchangeable. You will notice Anayatullah alternates between them from time to time.

What is the problem?

I have a fever now.

Yesterday I had a fever.

(hīī)

(bilaal)

What is the problem?

My stomach hurts.

After when does your stomach hurt?

After eating my stomach hurts.

After when does the pain in your
stomach come?

After eating the pain in my
stomach comes.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: raal hin mii wer man zhukh sharu ii thii

At night the pain in my stomach begins to come.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh sharu ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach begin?

A: raal hin mii wer man zhukh sharu ii thii

At night the pain in my stomach begins.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: oktan pate zhukh ii thii

After morning the pain comes.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: bilaalan pate mii wer man zhukh ii thii

Since yesterday the pain in my stomach comes.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii lēis

When did the pain in your stomach come?

A: bilaal mii wer man zhukh ii lēis

Yesterday the pain in my stomach came.

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ shisha man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(gwel khein)

tĩĩ shisha man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(raal)

tĩĩ daa man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(bilaalan)

tĩĩ daa man kalna pate zhukh ii leis

(bilaalan)

KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

More body parts to learn.

1. Arm

haa	hand
bakwīl	forearm
muut	upper arm
tungwir	elbow
ban	wrist
hatēl talii	palm of hand
angwīl	finger
ango	thumb
juuk	finger joint
naak	fingernail

2. Leg

khur	leg
tseith	upper leg
piṇ	lower leg
kuut	knee
twir	heel
ghund	ankle
kurēl angwīl	toe
ango	big toe
kūrēl talii	toenail
shifar	buttocks
setiyaa mund	hip

VOCABULARY

hin 'with' (instrument)
kalna pate 'after' (time)

daa 'back'
shisha 'head'
zor 'fever'

sharu 'begin'

bilaal 'yesterday'
raal 'night'

NOTES

1. illẽis is the past tense, feminine. ilãas is the masculine.

LESSON THIRTEEN chęgoleshō sabak

DOING THINGS (Present Tense of transitive verbs)

Q: tu hīī gīī karein

What are you doing now? (f)

A: ma hīī biskut khein

Now I eat a biscuit.

Q: tu hīī gīī karein

A: ma hīī che pwein

Now I drink tea. (f)

Q: tu hīī gīī karein

A: ma hīī sabzīī ghinein

Now I buy sabzi. (f)

Q: tu hīī gīī karein

A: ma hīī haamū dhein

Now I wash (my) face and hands. (f)

Q: tu hīī gīī karein

A: ma hīī kohistē zib chichein

Now I learn the Kohistani language. (f)

Q: tu hīī gīī karein

A: ma hīī gwel pazein

Now I cook roti. (f)

Now the same sentences in the masculine gender.

Q: tu hīī gīī karaan

What are you doing now?

A: ma hīī biskut khaan

ma hīī che pwaan

ma hīī sabzīī ghinaan

ma hīī tā haamū dhayaan

ma hīī kohistē zib chichaan

ma hīī gwel pazaan

The following is a short text using the present tense. Listen to it as a whole at normal speed. It is then broken up into sentences for you to repeat. The text is in the feminine gender but you can easily adapt it to masculine gender if you wish.

ma har okta uṭhiigal haamū dhein

Every morning having risen I wash my face and hands.

te ma duaa karein

Then I pray.

satēi bajii ma nashta karein aur che hōm pwein

At seven o'clock I have breakfast and also drink tea.

te ma kam lak kohistē zib chichein

Then I learn a little Kohistani.

te ma tā margaleyō mil iin aur kohistē zib manein

Then I visit my friends and speak the Kohistani language.

te ma gwel khein aur che hōm pwein

Then I eat food and also drink tea.

aur te ma bei biin

And then I go home.

Each sentence for you to repeat and practise.

1. ma har okta uṭhiigal tā* haamu dhein

2. te ma duaa karein

3. satēi bajii ma nashta karein aur che hōm pwein

4. te ma kam lak kohiste zib chichein

5. te ma tā margaleyō mil iin aur kohistē zib manein

6. te ma gwel khein aur che pwein

7. aur te ma tā bei biin

Answer the questions.

1. har okta tu gii karein

2. tu tā haamū dheina pate gii karein

3. duaa kareina pate tu gii karein

4. che pweina pate tu gii karein

5. kohistē zib chicheina pate tu gii karein

6. (ma) margaleyō mil maneina pate tu gii karein

7. kheina pate tu gii karein

VOCABULARY

chichein, chichaana	'learn'	biskut	'biscuit'
dhein, dhaan	'wash'	che	'chai/tea'
ghinein, ghinaan	'buy'	duaa	'prayer'
karein, karaan	'do'	nashta	'breakfast'
khein, khaan	'eat'	margaleyō	'friend'
manein, manaan	'speak'	sabzi	'vegetables'
pazein, pazaan	'cook'		
pwein, pwaan	'drink'	aur	'and'
		har	'every'
maneina	'speaking' (f)	hōm	'also'
mil	'meet'	kam	'some'
mil iin	'visit'	lak	'little'
uthiigal	'having risen'		

NOTES

* tā means "my" (like apna in Urdu). It was omitted from the first text and put in the second time.

LESSON FOURTEEN tsanshō sabak

FUTURE TENSE

The following is basically the same text as in the previous lesson. It is put into the future tense so that you can see how the future works. It is quite regular and you shouldn't have any problems with it. Listen to the text first and then practise by repeating it as it is playing.

ma har okta utlīgal ta haamū dhayasheith	Every morning having risen I will wash my face and hands.
te ma duaa karasheith	Then I will pray.
satēi bajli ma che pusheith	At seven o'clock I will drink tea.
te ma kam lak kohistē zib chichasheith	Then I will learn a little Kohistani
te ma tā margaleyō mil kohistē zib manasheith	Then visiting my friends I will speak Kohistani.
te ma gwel khasheith aur che pusheith	Then I will eat food and drink tea.
aur te ma tā bei basheith	And then I will go home.

Answer the questions.

1. har okta tu gii karasheith
2. haamū dheina pate tu gii karasheith
3. duaa kheina pate tu gii karasheith
4. che pweina pate tu gii karasheith
5. kohistē zib chicheina pate tu gii karasheith
6. margaleyo mil kohistē zib maneina pate tu gii karasheith
7. gwel kheina pate tu gii karasheith

VOCABULARY

NOTES

1. The future tense is the easiest to learn. The endings are sheith (r) and shath (m). If the verb stem ends in a vowel, as in pu, then the ending is added as it is. If the verb stem ends in a consonant, then a is placed before the ending, as in karasheith.

A SHORT DIALOGUE - MORE VERBS TO LEARN

1. soal: garlib gheriyāa baa gulaa thu	Where does the poor woman live?
jawab: garlib gheriyāa baa jamaatiyāa kats thu	The poor woman's house is near the mosque.
2. soal: tasii xawan ya masma the	Has she any husband or children?
jawab: tasii xawan aur masma nii the	She hasn't any husband or children
so amēi gwel lukagel khein	She herself having begged eats.
3. soal: so bazaara man lukein	Does she beg in the bazaar?
jawab: so bazaara man nii lukein	She doesn't beg in the bazaar.
so sirp bo man lukein	She only begs in houses.
4. soal: bo man gheriī tasii keraa gii den	In the houses, what do the women give her?
jawab: bo man gheriī tasii keraa tswith ya chiinii den	In the houses women give her flour and sugar.
kal kal tasii keraa pes hōm den	Sometimes they give her money also

jawab:

Now answer questions, using the cue word in your response.

- sowal: gariib gheriyāā baa gulaa thu (jamaat)
 سوال: تاسی خوان یا ماسما تھ (nei)
 سوال: سو بازارا مان لکھن اا (nei)
 سوال: بو مان گھرئی تاسی کراگیں دن (tswith ya chiinii)

VOCABULARY

sirp	'only'	den	'give' (f)	bo	'houses'
kats	'near'	lukein	'ask for/beg' (f)	chiinii	'sugar'
kal kal	'sometimes'	lukagel	'having begged'	gheriyu	'woman'
amēi	'herself'			jamaatii	'mosque'
gariib	'poor' (not rich)			pes	'money'
				jawab	'answer'
				sowal	'question'
				tswith	'flour'

NOTES

1. gheriyu 'woman' changes in the text. Note the differences.

LESSON SIXTEEN shōshō sabak

FUTURE TENSE - MORE PRACTICE

Several new verbs are introduced. They are given in sentences, using the future tense, and using both the masculine and feminine genders. There is space on the tape for you to repeat each sentence after it is given.

1. chichashath (m) chichasheith (f) will learn
ma kohistē zib chichashath/chichasheith I will learn Kohistani.
2. chichiashath (m) chichiasheith (f) will teach
so mii ge kohistē chichiashath/chichiasheith He will teach me Kohistani.
3. natashath (m) natasheith (f) will play
maṭu natashath The boy will play.
meityu natasheith The girl will play.
4. roshath (m) rosheith (f) will cry
maṭu roshath The boy will cry.
meityu rosheith The girl will cry.
5. lukashath (m) lukasheith (f) will ask/beg
shu maash chiinii lukashath This man will ask for sugar.
shu gheriyu chiinii lukasheith This woman will ask for sugar.
6. kaalashath (m) kaalasheith (f) will count
maṭu berō kaalashath The boy will count the sheep.
meityu berō kaalasheith The girl will count the sheep.
7. shashath (m) shasheith (f) will wear
ma nei zor shashath I will wear new clothes.
ma nei zor shasheith I will wear new clothes.

8. okashath (m)	okasheith (f)	will climb
maṭu gei tal okashath	The boy will climb the tree.	
meityu gei tal okasheith	The boy will climb the tree.	

VOCABULARY

chich	'to learn'
chichii	'to teach'
nat	'to play'
ro	'to cry'
luk	'to ask for/beg'
kaal	'to count'
sha	'to wear'
ok	'to climb'

maṭu	'boy'
meityo	'girl'
maash	'man'
gheriyū	'woman'
zor	'cloth/clothes'
gei	'tree'

NOTES

LESSON SEVENTEEN sataaleshō sabak

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Once again the same text is used to show you the simple past tense. This tense can also be called the past completed tense.

Listen to the text and repeat along with it as soon as it becomes familiar to you. Once again the feminine gender is used.

bilaal okta ma uthligal haamū dhayalēis	Yesterday morning, having risen I washed my face and hands.
te me duaa karalēis	Then I prayed.
satēi bajii me nashta karalēis aur che hōm pulēis	At seven o'clock I had breakfast and also drank tea.
te me kam lak kohistē zib chichalēis	Then I learnt a little Kohistani.
te me tā margaleyō mil ilēis aur kohistē zib manalēis	Then I visited my friends and spoke Kohistani.
te ma gwel khē balēis aur che pwē hōm balēis	Then I ate food and also drank tea.
aur te ma tā bei balēis	And then I went home.

Repeat each sentence.

1. bilaal okta ma uthligal haamū dhayalēis
2. te me duaa karalēis
3. satēi bajii me nashta karalēis aur che hōm pulēis
4. te me kam lak kohistē zib chichalēis
5. te ma tā margaleyō mil ilēis aur kohistē zib manalēis
6. te ma gwel khē balēis aur che pwē hōm balēis
7. aur te ma tā bei balēis

VOCABULARY

bilaal	'yesterday'
okta	'morning'
uthiigal	'having risen'
*khê	∴ 'eating'
*pwê	∴ 'drinking'

balêis	'came' (f)
chichalêis	'learnt' (f)
dhayalêis	'washed' (f)
iilêis	'came' (f)
manalêis	'spoke' (f)
karalêis	'did' (f)
pulêis	'drank' (f)

NOTES

1. *in combination constructions. The example in this lesson means literally 'Then eating of food came and drinking of tea came.'
2. me is used instead of ma in the past tense.

LESSON EIGHTEEN aṭhaaleshō sabak

A STORY ABOUT COOKING

The following story introduces you to the language on a larger scale. You will be able to see how to put longer sentences together. The simple past tense is used throughout. You will recognize most of the vocabulary. New constructions are explained in the notes at the end of the lesson and will be dealt with in more detail in following lessons.

ek baa man ek gheriyū buṭ bamashō keraa
gwel pazein

In one house a woman cooks food for
for everyone.

so gheriyū har okta bilaal gwel pazein

That woman cooks food every morning
and evening.

buṭ mutyo so tswith aur wii milaagel
tswith kishein

First of all, having mixed flour and
water, she kneaded the dough.

ek genta patyo shu gheriyū choholo man
lakei aur kagaasa hin angaar gwein

After an hour this woman lit a fire
in the stove with wood and paper.

te so angaar tal to tsein

Then she put a tava on the fire.

te to tabzilke te so gheriyū gwel
santagal to tal galein

When the tava was heated, then the
woman, having flattened the roti,
put it on the tava.

ek king gwel patzilke te so gwel aluz
king marak karein

When one side was cooked, then she
cooked the other side.

beizdō king gwel patzilke te so patzil
gwel tukuru man tsein

When the second side of the roti was
cooked, she put the cooked roti in
a roti basket.

te so tukur tal paak lak zor galein

Then she put a small clean cloth on
the roti basket.

aluz choholo tal talwii man zwil ladein

On another stove in a cooking pot
curry heated.

gii waxt zwil ladzilke te baabut xalke
igaalagal gwel khē sharu karaan

When the curry was heated, all the
people in the house having gathered
began to eat.

In the following section, each sentence is said slowly and then a question is asked for you to answer.

1. ek baa man ek gheriyũ buṭ mashō keraa gwel pazein

Q: ek gheriyũ gii pazein

A:

Q: ek gheriyũ gulaa gwel pazein

A:

2. so gheriyũ har okta bilaal gwel pazein

Q: so gheriyũ gii waxt gwel pazein

A:

3. buṭō mutyo so tswith aur wii milaagel tswith kishein

Q: buṭō mutyo shu gheriyũ gii karein

A:

4. ek genta patyo shu gheriyũ choholo man lakei aur kagaasa hin angaar gwein

Q: shu gheriyũ gii waxt angaar gwein

A:

5. te so angaar tal to tsein

Q: shu gheriyũ angaar tal gii tsaan

A:

6. te to tabzilke te so gheriyũ gwel santagal to tal galein

Q: gii waxt to tabzilke gheriyũ gii karein

A:

7. ek king gwel patzilke te so gwel aluz king marak karein

Q: ek king gwel patzilke te so gheriyũ gii karein

A:

8. beizdō king gwel patzilke te so patzil gwel tukuru man tsein

Q: beizdō king gwel patzilke te so gheriyũ gii karein

A:

9. te so tukur tal paal lak zor galein

Q: te so tukur tal gii galein

A:

10. aluz choholo tal talwii man zwil ladein

Q: aluz choholo tal gii ladein

A:

11. gii waxt zwil ladzilke te baabut xalka igaalagal gwel khẽ sharu karaan

Q: gii waxt zwil ladzilke baabut xalka gii karaan

A:

VOCABULARY

angaar	'fire'	buṭ maasho	'everyone'
choholo	'stove'	buṭ mutyo	'firstly'
genta	'hour'	baa buṭ	'all in the house'
kagaas	'paper'		
king	'side'	tal 'on'	galein 'place' (f)
lakei	'wood'		gwein 'light' (f)
to	'tava'		kishein 'knead' (f)
tukuru	'roti basket'	ladzil 'heated'	pazein 'cook' (f)
talwi	'cooking pot'	patzil 'cooked'	tsein 'put' (f)
wii	'water'	tabzil 'heated'	
xalka	'person'		
zor	'cloth'	igaalagal 'having gathered'	
zwil	'curry'	milaagal 'having mixed'	
		santagal 'having flattened'	
		sharu 'begin'	

LESSON NINETEEN ambishō sabak

WHEN - gii waxt

Here are several sentences demonstrating the normal use of gii waxt. Each sentence is followed by a comprehension question so that you get used to using the construction.

1. gii waxt mii kaam xatam hōn ke, te ma qalandarabaadii basheth

When my work is finished I will go to Qalandarabad.

(In the second and third repetitions, dit replaces hon ke.)

Q: tu kal qalandarabaadii basheth

When will you go to Qalandarabad?

A:

2. gii waxt bangdit ke, te ma jamaatii bashath

When the prayer call comes then I will go to the mosque.

Q: tu kal jamaatii bashath

A:

3. gii waxt bangdit ke, te but xalka jamaatii bashath

When the prayer call comes everyone will go to the mosque.

Q: but xalka kal jamaatii bashath

A:

4. gii waxt iskule thalei hōn ke, te but masma iskulan chaarii nikashath

When the school bell rings, then all the children will come out of school.

Q: but masma kal iskulan chaarii nikashath

A:

5. tu gii waxt sin maz ulṭil ke, te tu marashath

When you fall into the river then you will die.

Q: tu gii waxt sin man ulṭil ke te tu gii hoshath

A:

The next group of expressions use a slightly different construction. It possibly indicates uncertainty that something will happen.

1. gii waxt helga balu, te ma hōm tasii mishaar basheith

When Helga comes then I will also go with her.

Q: tu kal basheith

A:

2. gii waxt aazh dilu, te be baa man darashath

When it rains we will go inside the house.

Q: be kal baa man darashath

A:

3. gii waxt be kamilii balu, te tu hōm zō mishaar bashath

When we go to Komilla then you will go with us.

Q: tu gii waxt kamilii bashath

A:

VOCABULARY

aazh 'rain'
iskul 'school'
kaam 'work'
sin 'river'
thala 'bell'
xalak 'person'
xalka 'people'

gii waxt 'when' (conjunction)
-ke ending on 'when' clause
kal 'when' (question)

ulṭ 'to fall'
bangdit 'prayer call sounding'

zō 'us'

NOTES

1. You will have notice that the regular construction is gii waxt...-ke and then te in the following clause.
2. gii waxt does not have to be the first word in the sentence.

LESSON TWENTY biishō sabak

BECAUSE - gin che

This lesson shows how gin che works. Once again sentences are given as examples, then a comprehension question is asked for you to answer.

1. masum wii lukaan gin che so chishaa ho thu
gheriyū wii lukein gin che so chishaa ho thii
ma wii lukein gin che ma chishaa ho thii

The child asks for water
because he is thirsty.

Q: tu gin wii lukaan
A:

2. masma hasaan gin che so tso xosh thu
puch hasaan gin che so tso xosh thu
mii dhii hasein gin che so tse xosh thii
ma hasein gin che ma tse xosh thii

The children laugh because
they are happy.

Q: tu gin hasein
A:

Q: puch gin hasaan
A:

3. maash haspitaalii ben gin che so naajor thu
ma haspitaalii biin gin che ma naajor thii

The man goes to hospital
because he is sick.

Q: tu gulu biin
A:

4. puch bheyaan gin che kutzorē tas tsapalaas
ma bheyei gin che kutzorē mii tsapalaas
gheriyu bheyein gin che kutzorē tas tsapalaas

The boy is afraid because
the dog bit him.

Q: puch gin bheyaan
A:

Q: tu gin bheyein
A:

5. masum kutzoran bheyaan gin che kutzor tsapaan The child fears the dog because the dog bit him.
ma kutzoran bheyein gin che kutzor tsapaan

Q: tu gin kutzoran bheyein
A:

6. masum te ron gin che so chisha ho thu The child cries because he is thirsty.

puch te ron gin che kutzor tsapaan The boy cries because the dog bit him.

dhii te roin gin che so buchaa ho thii The daughter cries because she is angry.

Q: masum gin ron
A:

Q: puch gin ron
A:

Q: dhii gin roin
A:

7. suzuki kamilii te nii biin gin che rod blaak thu The Suzuki is not going to Komilla because the road is blocked.

Q: suzuki gin kamilii nii biin
A:

8. shu maash bakul kot te shaan gin che u shilaan hon This man wears a thick coat because he is shivering.

Q: shu maash gin bakul kot shaan
A:

9. xalak jarga man te bhetel the gin che tsei The people are meeting because they are making a decision.
fesla karaan

Q: xalak jarga man gin bhet the
A:

VOCABULARY

bakul 'thick'
 chishaa 'thirsty'
 naajor 'sick'
 xosh 'happy'

fesla 'decision'
 jarga 'meeting'
 kot 'coat'
 kutzor 'dog'

bhe 'to fear'
 has 'to laugh'
 tsap 'to bite'

NOTES

LESSON TWENTY-ONE ekubilishō sabak

IF - agar

This lesson demonstrates the use of agar "if". Once again there is practice for you so that you become familiar with the construction. The new sentences are repeated three times.

1. (a) agar oktaa aazh holu ma
qalandarabaadii nii basheith

If it rains in the morning I will
not go to Qalandarabad.

(b) agar oktaa aazh nii holu ma
qalandarabaadii basheith

If it does not rain in the morning
then I will go to Qalandarabad.

Q: tu qalandarabaadii basheithii āā

Are you going to Qalandarabad?

A: (a)

Q: agar oktaa aazh nii holu te tu gii karasheith

A:

2. (a) agar te gulii khalu te tu
damāā hosheith

If you take the tablets you will
get well.

(b) agar te gulii nii khalu te tu
damāā nii hosheith

If you do not take the tablets then
you will not get well.

Q: agar te gulii khalu te gii hosath

A:

Q: agar te gulii nii khalu te gii hosath

A:

3. agar tu gei tal ukaalu azāā tu
ulṭiashath

If you climb the tree maybe you will
fall.

Q: agar tu gei tal ukaalu ta gii hosath

A:

4. agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu ralii
ma hōm te mishaar imdaad karashath

If you help me then I will also
help you tonight.

On the third repetition it sentence is changed, with the addition of azaa.

agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu ralii

If you help me then maybe I will
also help you tonight.

azāā ma hōm tii mishaar imdaad karashath

Q: agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu te ma gii karashath

A:

5. agar te mii keraa kohistē zib chichiyaalu If you teach me Kohistani I
 ma hōm tii keraa āgrezii zib chichiyashath will also teach you English.

Q: agar te mii keraa kohistē zib chichiyaalu te ma gii chichiyasheith

A:

VOCABULARY

agar	'if'	aaz	'rain'	ho	'to be'
-lu	conditional	gulii	'tablet'	uk	'to climb'
te	'then'	gel	'tree'		
mishaar	'with' (accompaniment)			imdaad kar	'to help'

NOTES

1. You will have discovered the "if ... then" construction is agar ... te
2. Perhaps you also noticed that te is sometimes left out. It is probably correct to put it in.
3. Extra doubt is conveyed with the use of azāa.
4. Notice the conditional form of kar 'to do' is kelu.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO duiibiishō sabak

ADMONITIONS - Practice in using agar

Admonition No.1

wo maṭu tu gei tal nii uka

agar tu ukaalu te tu ulṭilashath

ulṭilke te tīi haa ya kur sharashath

te be tīi haspitaalō war tilashath

Hey boy, don't climb the tree.

If you climb it then you will fall.

Having fallen then you will break your arm or leg.

Then we will take you to the hospital.

This text is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu gei tal ukaalu te gii hoshath

A:

Q: ulṭilke te gii hoshath

A:

Q: te be gii karashath

A:

Admonition No.2

wo maṭu piishu kutzor katsii nii ba

agar tu balu kutzor tīi tsapashath

kutzorē tīi tsapilke be tīi haspitaalō war nii tilahaan

agar kutzorē tīi tsaplu azāa tu naajor hoshath aur axer tu marashath

Hey boy! Don't go near that dog!

If you do the dog will bite you.

The dog having bit you, we will not be able to take you to the hospital.

If the dog bites you, perhaps you will become sick and finally you will die.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu kutzor katsii balu te kutzor gii karaṣhath

A:

Q: kutzorē maṭu tsapilke te be gii karaṣhath

A:

Q: agar kutzorē maṭu tsaplu azāā gii hoṣhath

A:

Q: aur axer gii hoṣhath

A:

Admonition No.3

wo maṭu tu sina moi nii ba

agar tu sina moi balu azāā tu ulṭiyashath aur satēi marashath

sina wii tso tiiz thu aur tso tu hōm thu

Hey boy! Don't go on the river bank.
If you go on the river bank, perhaps you will fall and die.
The river water is very fast and also very cold.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu sina moi balu azaa gii hoṣhath

A:

Q: sina wii gii she thu

A:

Admonition No.4

wo maṭu tu sina moi nii ba

sina moi tso xatanaak thu

sin maz ulṭilke te maash zan nii daharaan

maashe gei ya taho dehelke te tso bach hoṣhath

Hey boy! Don't go near the river bank.
The river bank is very dangerous.
When he falls into the river, then a man will not be able to survive.
When a man is able to hold onto a tree or a branch then he will be safe.

This is repeated slowly.

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Answer the questions.

Q: maṭu sina moi gin nii balu

A:

Q: agar ek maasho sin man ulṭil ho te so gii karashath

A:

VOCABULARY

shar 'to break'

til 'to take'

mar 'to die'

moi 'bank' (of river)

sin 'river'

taho 'branch'

zan 'life'

axer 'lastly/finally'

tso 'very'

tiiz 'fast'

tu 'cold'

xatanaak 'dangerous'

bach 'save, be safe'

LESSON TWENTY-THREE chebliishō sabak

A STORY ABOUT VISITING - Practising the Past Tense

In this lesson, a long story is taken and broken up into parts so that you can hear it little by little and begin to understand it. After each section of the story, questions are asked for you to answer so that you get more practice in using the language. Finally the whole text is given so that you will listen to it for comprehension. The English translation of the story is given at the end of the lesson.

(As in natural language, the repetitions are not always identical.)

Section 1

1. bilaal mii margaleyō mii ban nihele dit
2. mii margaleyō mii ge mein che tu ba kwunil ēē
3. buṭ margaleyō asalaam walekum mein
4. me mein walekum asalaam
5. mii margaleyō min tapus kiir che tii gii haal thii
6. me mein che ma damāā thii
7. mii margaleyō mii ge mein che tu shēi tal bhei
8. te ma shēi tal bheth

Lines 1 and 2 are repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: mii margaleyō mii ge gii mein
A:

Lines 3 to 6 are repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: buṭ margaleyō min gii tapus kiir
A:

Q: me gii jawab dit
A:

Lines 7 and 8 are repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te ma gii tsiiz tal bheth
A:

Section 2

1. ek lak masum mii mishaar shei tal bheṭh
2. me tasiī keraa ek kiitab dit
3. te me buṭ futō naa shas maṭu keraa mein
4. mii margaleyō muth shēi tal bheṭh thii aur be takalii den

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: shēi tal kaa bheṭhalāās

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me tasiī keraa giī dit

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me shas masum keraa giī dit

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: mii margale gulaa bheṭh iilēis

A:

Q: be giī karāās

A:

Section 3

1. me ek zangō man ek masum pashil
2. shu masum suth bazelāās
3. shu masum rōs giī waxt shu masum rōs te shu gheriyū uthiigal zango tsuleis
4. masum gata suth ga

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me ek zangō man giī pashil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek gheriyū uthiigal giī karēis

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te masum gii hōn

A:

Section 4

1. muth shēi tal ek masum luwel ēis
2. tasiī hom zor ēis
3. mosum garmiyāā āās lekin so masum shila hōs
4. aur tas tal lahiīb galilēis

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: muth shēi tal kāā luwel ēis

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: so masum gii holāās

A:

Lines 3 and 4 are repeated. Answer the question.

Q: tas tal gii galilēis

A:

Section 5

1. du kukō tu khāās aur ek tsail twii mishaar gandzil ēis
2. ek gheriyū tsailan chiir duēis

Part of line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: du kukō gii khāās

A:

The rest of line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek tsail gulaa gandzil ēis

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek gheriyū gii karēis

A:

Section 6.

1. mii margale min tapus kiir che tu che pwein aa
2. me mein che aa ma che pwein
3. mii margale ek piala che ail
4. aur zo che pwe sharu kiir

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: mii margaleyo min gii tapus kiir

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: mii gii manil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: mii margale gii ail

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: aur zo gii pwe sharu kiir

A:

Section 7

1. te se mii keraa cheana pate gwel aur ek paleit daal ail
2. aur me gwel kheil
3. me gwel kha mutzilke mii margale mii ge mein che tu muth gwel khein aa
4. me ta margale keraa mein che shukriyaa ma chupel thii

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te so mii keraa cheana pate gii ail

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me gii kheil

A:

The first part of line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ma gii kha mutzilke

A:

The remainder of line 3 and all of line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me tã margaleyõ keraa gii mein

A:

Section 8

1. ek genta patyo me tã margaleyõ keraa mein che hĩl mii ge ijaazat de
2. te ma utligal me tã margaleyõ keraa mein che tĩl kohistẽ zib chichiyãa
keraa shukriyaa
3. te ma tã bei baziige

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me gii manil

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te me gii manil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te ma gulu baziige

A:

The whole story comes next. Listen to it and try to understand it. Play it often for comprehension.

bilaal mii margaleyõ mii ban nihele dit / mii margaleyõ mii ge mein che tu
ba kwunii ãẽ / but margaleyõ asalaam walekum mein / me mein walekum asalaam
mii margaleyõ min tapus kiir che tii gii haal thii / me mein che ma damãa
thii / mii margaleyõ mii gẽ mein che tu shẽi tal bhei / te ma shẽi tal bheth /

ek lak masum mii mishaar shẽi tal bheth / me tasii keraa ek kiitab dit / tas
kiitab man futoããs / te me futo naa maõõ keraa mein / te mii margale ek muth
shẽi tal bheth thii aur be takalii den /

me ek zangõ man ek masum pashil / so masum suth bazilaãs / shu masum rõs /
gii waxt shu masum rõs te shu gheriyũ utligal zangõ tsulẽis / masum gata suth
ga

muth shẽi tal ek masum luwel aãs / tasii hõm zor eis / mosum garmiyaa aãs
lekin so masum shila hos / aur tas tal lahiib galil eis /

du kukõ tu khãas aur ek tsail twii mishaar gandzil eĩs / ek gheriyũ tsailan
chiir duẽis / me margaleyõ min tapus kiir che tu che pwein aã / me mein che

aa ma che pwein / mii margale ek piala che ail aur zo che pwe sharu kiir /
 te se mii keraa cheana pate gwel aur ek paleit daal ail aur me gwel kheil /
 ma gwel kha mutzilke mii margele mii keraa mein che tu muth gwel khein aa /
 me ta margale keraa mein che shukriyaa ma chupel thii /

ek genta patyo me ta margaleyo keraa mein che hii mii ge ijaazat dii /
 te ma utligal me ta margaleyo keraa mein che tii kohiste zib chichiyaa keraa
 shukriyaa / te ma ta bei baziige

English translation

In the morning I went to visit my friend. My friend said to me, "Come in."
 All (my) friends said "Asalam walekum." I said, "Walekum asalam."
 My friend asked me, "Are you well?" I said, "I am well."
 My friend said to me, "Sit on the bed." Then I sat on the bed.
 A small child sat down beside me. I gave him a book. In the book were
 pictures. Then I said the names of the pictures.
 Then my friend sat on another bed and we had a conversation.

I saw a child in a cradle. The child was sleeping. The child cried. When this
 child cried, then a woman having risen rocked the cradle. The child went back
 to sleep.

On another bed lay a child. She had a fever. The weather was hot but the child
 was shivering. And she had a bed cover over her.

Two hens ate crumbs and a goat was tied to a house pole. A woman milked the
 goat. My friend asked me, "You will drink tea?" I said, "Yes I'll drink
 tea." My friend brought a cup of tea and we began to drink tea.
 Then, after tea, she brought roti and a plate of daal and I ate the food.
 When I finished eating the food my friend said to me, "You will eat more
 food?" I said to my friend, "Thank you. I am full."

One hour later I said to my friend, "Please give me permission now."
 Then having risen I said to my friend, "Thank you for teaching me Kohistani."
 Then I went home..

VOCABULARY

bazil	'lie' (participle)	futo	'photo/picture'
dueis	'milk' (past)	kiitab	'book'
gandzil	'tie up' (participle)	lahiib	'bed cover'
luwel	'lie down'	shei	'bed'
pashil	'see' (participle)	zango	'cradle'
ros	'cry' (past)	twii	'house pole'
suth	'sleep' (past)		
takalii den	'converse'	kwun	'inside'
tsuleis	'rock' (past)		
tapus kar	'to answer'		

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR tsaurubiishō sabak

WEATHER

Here are three short dialogues about the weather.

Dialogue 1

ek maash:	aaz tsei garmii thii
muth maasha mein:	(gin) che aaz dis garmiyāā mosum thu
samut maashe mein che:	aaz azāā azh dashath gin che azhii tsap hu thu
pat maashe mein che:	aaz azh nii den gin che az sugaa tsap nii hu thu
One man	It's very hot today.
Another man said:	Because these days it is the hot season.
First man said:	Perhaps it will rain today because there are rain clouds.
The other man said:	It won't rain today because the clouds are not good for rain.

Each line is said slowly. Listen and repeat.

Take the part of the second man in the dialogue.

1: aaz tsei garmii thii
2:

1: aaz azāā azh dashath gin che azhii tsap hu thu
2:

Now reverse roles.

1:
2: aaz dis garmiyāā mosum thu

1:
2: aaz azh nii den gin che azh sugaa tsap nii hu thu

Dialogue 2

ek maashe mein che:	aaz tso tu thu
muth maashe mein che:	aa wakei (che) shu mosum tua thu aur noshei
	ke khanō tal hiū hōm de the
samut maashe mein che:	aaz me tse bakul bakul zor sha the gin che aaz ma

tso shila hōs

One man said:

It's very cold today.

Another man said:

Yes, that's right! This is cold weather and in the morning snow fell on the mountain.

The first man said:

Today I am wearing thick clothes because I am shivering a lot.

Each part of dialogue is said slowly for you to repeat.

Dialogue 3

ek maashe mein che: aaz tso azh de the

muth maashe mein che: aa wakel aaz tso azh de the gin che khanun wil

nikei thu aur rod blaak hu the

samuth maashe mein che: aa agar rod blaak hulu te musaafarō keraa takliif hōn

One man said:

There is a lot of rain today.

Another man said:

Yes, indeed! Today there is so much rain that it will fall on the mountains and the road will be blocked.

The first man said:

Yes. If the road is blocked then it will be difficult for travellers.

Fill in the responses.

ek maashe mein che:

muth maashe mein che:

samuth maashe mein che:

VOCABULARY

aaz	'today'
aaz din	'nowadays'
azh	'rain'
hiu	'snow/ice'
khan	'mountain'
musaafar	'travel'
tsap	'cloud'
